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Wednesday February 25, 1981
Phalguna 6, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

No. 8, Wednesday, February 25, 1981/Phalguna 6, 1902 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 25, 1981/Phal-guna 6, 1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Labour Laws in the cases of Agricultural Labourers

+

*121. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the occupational hazards of the agricultural labourers and non-implementation of the labour laws in the matter of payment of minimum wages and workmen's compensation to them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 already covers workers employed in farming by tractors or other contrivances driven by steam, etc. A number of other employments in agriculture such as clearing of jungles or reclaiming of land, construction, working or repair of maintenance of pumping equipment, etc., were identified in the past as involving occupational hazards and recommended to State

Governments for being brought within the purview of the Act. 13 States and Union Territories have already done so and 4 have issued the preliminary notifications.

The question of fixation and revision of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act and their implementation have been under constant review at meetings with Labour Secretaries and Ministers. It is also proposed to undertake an evaluation study of the working of the Act.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस बात का असेसमेंट किया गया है कि कृषि मजदूर जो करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं या बांडेड लेबर हैं उन के हाथ-पैर जो मशीनों में कट जाते हैं, उस के लिए कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट या मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाने की व्यवस्था की गई ? यदि की गई है तो पूरे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कितने लोगों पर इन कानूनों के अधीन कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : श्रीमान्, जैसा अभी विद्वान सदस्य को हमारी ओर से दिए गए उत्तर में बताया गया है, इस सम्बन्ध में मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। वास्तव में यह एक चिन्तनीय विषय है। इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई अखिल भारतीय आंकड़े हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ उस मूल्यांकन जिसकी ओर माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, के परिणामस्वरूप इसके आंकड़े हमें संभवतः मिल जायेंगे। जैसा कि आप और विद्वान सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन का मुख्य दायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर है इसलिए हमारे पास सही आंकड़े सदैव उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते।

जगदाल सिंह : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कि जिस प्रकार से आपने औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए लेबर कोर्ट्स की व्यवस्था की है क्या उसी प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, राज्य और ब्लॉक स्तर पर भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए भी लेबर कोर्ट्स की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक जो कुछ एक्ट लागू हैं जैसे वर्कमेन्स कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट, उस में संशोधन के लिए प्रस्ताव सामने आने वाले हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से राय ले ली गई है और मुझे आशा है निकट भविष्य में यदि सम्भव हो सका और सदन की आज्ञा हुई तो इसी अधिवेशन में अन्यथा अन्य अधिवेशनों में जब भी कार्य-परामर्शदात्री समिति इसके लिए समय निकालेगी, सम्बन्धित संशोधन अधिनियम इस सदन के समक्ष लाने का प्रस्ताव दिया जा सकेगा।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रमिकों की भलाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उन को उचित मजदूरी मिल सके इस के लिए एक मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट 1948 में पास हुआ था और उस के बाद डेट रिलीफ ऐक्ट पास हुआ। यह जो भी व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं, ऐसा महसूस होता है कि श्रमिकों के मजबूत संगठन के अभाव में, जो भी सुविधायें हम उन को देना चाहते हैं वह उन को मिल नहीं पाती हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी आन एग्रीकल्चर लेबर ने पिछली 9 जुलाई को एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है कि किसानों के भी ट्रेड यूनियन टाइप संगठन होने चाहिए और जो नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर बना उस में भी इस बात को एडवोकेट किया है कि एग्रीकल्चर में भी इण्डस्ट्रियल टाइप ट्रेड यूनियन्स होनी चाहिए। इस में जब तक सरकार का सहयोग नहीं होगा, तब तक यह संभव नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि

कृषि श्रमिक संगठन को मजबूत बनाने के लिए या ट्रेड यूनियन टाइप यूनियन बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, जो विद्वान सदस्य ने संक्षिप्त इतिहास दिया है, वह अक्षरतः सही है और इस प्रकार की कुछ संस्तुतियां हुई हैं। इसलिए हमारा यह प्रस्ताव है कि जो ट्रेड यूनियन के एक्ट हैं, अधिनियम हैं, उन में हम संशोधन करें ताकि ग्रामीण मजदूर संगठित हों और उन को अधिक सहूलियत मिल सके तथा संगठित होने के अधिक अवसर मिल सके। इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानकारी प्रसन्नता होगी कि संसदीय समिति में जो सुझाव दिया गया था, उस को मानते हुए छठी योजना में 75 लाख रु० का प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि इस प्रकार की जो ट्रेड यूनियनस हैं, श्रमिकों के और कृषि श्रमिकों के, उन के संगठित करने का कार्य प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: On the floor of this House, last july, the former Labour Minister, Shri Anjaiah, had given an assurance for protecting the interests of the farm labourers. He said that the Government would be bringing forward a comprehensive Central Legislation for this purpose. I also understand that the Central Standing Committee for unorganised labour has already discussed this problem and they have also recommended the Draft Bill. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister when this proposed comprehensive legislation is likely to be introduced in the Parliament.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have just now in my reply to the question put by the hon. Member, Shri B. D. Singh, mentioned that we do propose to bring forward a comprehensive legislation and we stand fully committed to whatever my predecessor had assured on the floor of this House.

श्री मूल बन्ध डाला : अध्यक्ष जी, आज हिन्दुस्तान में कई वर्षों से यह बात हो रही है कि कृषि मजदूरों के लिए कानून लाया जाएगा। जो यहां पर भूतपूर्व मंत्री थे, उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस प्रकार का कानून लाया जाएगा। अब आप बता दीजिए कि मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट के नीचे और कम्पैन्सेटरी एक्ट के नीचे कितने लोगों को सजा हुई है? या यह कानून सिर्फ स्टैचूट बुक तक ही सीमित रहेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न नहीं बनता है।

AIR Bases built in Pakistan by China

*122. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the twelve air bases in Pakistan being built by China which may be used against India;

(b) whether Government are aware of the Chinese build up of special forces in the Northern frontiers of India and also helping the Pakistani forces on the border; and

(c) if so, the steps being considered to counter the military designs of our neighbours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) It has come to Government's notice that Pakistan is building new airfields and renovating some airfields which have not been in use. Government have information that there is Chinese assistance.

(b) Government have seen such reports in the Press.

(c) Government take into account the existing and likely developments

in our security environment and take appropriate action in the interest of our national security. It is not desirable in public interest to disclose further details.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I would like to know whether the Government has lodged any protest with Pakistan and China with regard to these things.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Government has found it necessary to lodge a protest with Pakistan and China in this respect. Government knows that there is collaboration and cooperation between Pakistan and China in military matters and Government does not feel that something will come out by just protesting, but informally we have been expressing that in order to have good relations and in order to have peace maintained in this part of the world and in our country, it is better not to give assistance of that nature.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the Government taking steps to strengthen our borders against these machinations?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: All that is necessary is being done.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी विषय की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस का सीरियस जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। चीन एक विस्तारवादी नीति वाला देश रहा है, उस की मदद से पाकिस्तान में सैनिक हवाई अड्डे बनाये जा रहे हैं—मंत्री जी का कहना है कि वे हवाई अड्डे यूज में नहीं रहे हैं या उन का यूज नहीं हो रहा है—ऐसी इन्फार्मेशन है। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार इन के बारे में डीटेल्ड जानकारी रखती है कि जो सैनिक हवाई अड्डे बन रहे हैं—वे विश्व शान्ति के लिए या भारत के लिये खतरा पैदा कर सकते हैं? दूसरा प्रश्न

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल पूछिए, दो नहीं ।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : भविष्य में चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति ज्यादा न फैले और चीन और पाकिस्तान का गठबन्धन निकट भविष्य में भारत के लिये खतरा न बन सके, इस दृष्टि से उन के मनसूबों को चूर करने के लिये तथा उन का जवाब देने के लिये हमारी कोई प्लानिंग है या नहीं ?

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : सम्माननीय सदस्य ने जो उत्तर पढ़ा है, उस को दूसरे प्रश्न के साथ जोड़ने की वजह से उन का ऐसा मत बन गया है कि हम ने बतलाया है कि सरकार को इस की जानकारी नहीं है कि वे उन हवाई अड्डों को यूज कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम ने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया है कि सरकार को इस की जानकारी है कि वहां पर जो एअर-फील्ड्स बन रहे हैं उन में चाइना की मदद हो रही है। जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है उस में हम ने बतलाया है कि इस की पूरी जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं है, लेकिन हमने यह भी बतलाया है कि हम यह जरूर ध्यान में रखते हैं कि किस देश का किस देश के साथ कैसा सम्बन्ध है और उस के परिणाम हमारे ऊपर या संसार के इस हिस्से पर क्या होने वाले हैं। इस चीज को ध्यान में रख कर जो भी तैयारी करनी होती है या जिस प्रकार के कदम उठाने होते हैं, वे उठाये जाते हैं और उठाये जा रहे हैं। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि डिप्लो-मैटिकली दूसरे तरीकों से भी यहां पर शान्ति कायम रखने के लिये जो भी प्रयत्न जरूरी है, वे किये जा रहे हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Part (a) of the question is: whether Government are aware of the twelve air bases in Pakistan being built up by China which may be used against India. The hon. Minister

in his reply has stated that Government have information that there is Chinese assistance. I would like to know whether there is any Chinese air base or there is any air base built by China in Pakistan. In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister will the Government seek assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries to build air bases?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have said that some air bases are being built in Pakistan and the Chinese assistance is there, as far as some bases are concerned. From this, it does not flow that we should go out and seek assistance from other countries. I think it would be possible for us to protect our interests; and we are doing the same thing. It is not necessary to go out and seek assistance.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस का जरा क्लेरिफिकेशन होने दीजिए ।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have not said anything about the Chinese bases. I have said something about the assistance.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Is it a fact that Pakistan is developing a chemical nerve gas capability, and that these air bases may be used to deliver this capability on Indian targets?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I must submit that this question does not arise out of this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: rose

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Any one of us.

MR. SPEAKER: You may decide amongst yourselves.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am Younger than him, So, I deserve.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप किस को बुला रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों तय कर लीजिए कि कौन बोले ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आपस में तय करने में तो टाइम लगेगा ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister has informed the House that no protest has been formally lodged with Pakistan or China in this matter. I would like to know from the Minister whether he thinks that the development of the collaboration between Pakistan and China has not reached a point where a formal protest is necessary; and is it a fact that there are no Chinese planes or Chinese pilots at any of the air bases in Pakistan?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If a country does something which is directly in conflict with the interests of our country, and if any objection to that can be taken, a protest is lodged. In this case, they are collaborating and cooperating with each other. And if it becomes necessary for us to object to their collaboration and cooperation, and if it can be done under the international law and in the circumstances in which one country has collaborated with others, that can be done. But here, they are collaborating and cooperating, and helping each other. We don't know whether it can be done. But we do express that that may not help in creating conditions which will be conducive to maintaining peace in this part of the world.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I asked him whether there was any Chinese base or Chinese pilot in Pakistan in any of these air bases. Does he have any information?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It will not be advisable to give all these details.

श्री मनी राम बापड़ी : असल में ये खबरें तो सरकारें खुद छुपा देती हैं । मैं रक्षा

मंत्री जी से एक सवाल कलंगा कि क्या भारत, पाक और बंगला देश इन तीनों का एक मुस्तरका ज्वाइन्ट डिफेन्स बन सके और इन सब का एक लूज कानफीडेशन बन सके, इस किस्म के हालात पैदा करने के लिये क्या कोई पहल हिन्दुस्तान करने को तैयार है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप चारों तरफ देख रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों में से एक तो बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्वेश्चन आवर एक मजाक सा बन गया है । आप ने इन को नहीं बुलाया और कह दिया कि दोनों में से एक प्रश्न पूछ लें ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, you should not guide me here. I have to be guided by myself. I know Mr. Gupta's importance.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister (a) whether any of these air bases which have been mentioned in this question have been constructed in the Pakistan-occupied area of Kashmir; and (b) if so, whether the Government has not considered it necessary generally to launch a protest. Will they launch a protest if they are in Pakistan occupied Kashmir because Pakistan always says that by reiterating its claim to Kashmir, it is not violating the Simla Agreement that is its stand. Our stand is that legally and constitutionally the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir is an Indian territory; if there is a base in that area, will the hon. Minister tell the House whether or not the Government will lodge a protest with Pakistan?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If anything is done in the area which is occupied by Pakistan, we do have a *locus-standi* to protest; and if something of that nature had been done, we

in the past have protested. Here, now it is not advisable to disclose all the details and we are not disclosing them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One part of the question which I was intending to ask had been asked by my friend about the possible bases in the Pakistan-occupied territory. I also want to know whether they have any information that these air bases to which reference had been made are situated in that territory which is our territory occupied by China: if so, have we given up our claim; if not, why did we not, during this Non-Aligned Conference, point out that China has been holding on to our territory? We had spoken about so many other people, but we have never mentioned that our territory is also held by China where bases have been built up. *(Interruptions)* We are very much interested in this matter. You please say something about it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I must make it very clear to this hon. House that there are certain things which can be openly discussed and there are certain other things which cannot be openly discussed, as far as Defence is concerned. If we disclose this thing here, we do have full confidence in the members sitting in this House, but we are not sure whether that information will not be used by our adversaries outside. So, we have to take care of that. It is only with that view we do not disclose all these details. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Can he not reply to the first part of my question, i.e., whether he has any information about the base which are located in that part of our territory which is occupied by China?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have not completed my reply. A very complex question has been asked by our learned member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. Probably everything that has been asked in that question does not belong to this Department; it does not come

out of this question. *(Interruptions)* They can take objection if I had completed my reply. Before I complete my reply, their objection is not relevant. What I was saying is that we have not given up our claim to the territory of Kashmir. But what kind of stand we took in the Non-Aligned conference and all those things, it would not be necessary to discuss this matter while discussing this question. If everything under the sun is sought to be discussed under this question, it will be very difficult.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : नान-एलाइनमेंट कांफ्रेंस के बारे में सदन में नहीं बताना, यह सदन का अपमान है। यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 123.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why does he persist in refusing to reply to the first part of my question? I want to know whether it is in their knowledge or not. If they do not know, they should say so. He can reply to that part of the question, as to whether any of these bases are located in that territory of ours which is occupied by Pakistan or China.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have said that we are taking precautions. It will not be in the interest of our nation to discuss every detail here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What precautions can you take if they build the bases? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Patil does not know that Mr. Biju Patnaik has conducted a lot of research into this. *(Interruptions)*

Benefits to Electronic Industry

*123. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Industry is not being treated or given

'priority' by his Ministry in matters of clearing financial arrangements, import licences, reduction of import duties when the prices of Semi-conductors, transistors have come down by about 25 per cent in the last six months;

(b) whether Government propose to give some benefits to encourage this labour intensive industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Government does accord priority to the development of the electronics industry. The needs of that industry are, therefore, duly taken into account while framing Government's industrial, import and fiscal policies. For instance, "Electronic Components and Equipment" is one of the 19 industries listed in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of February 1973, which is the licensing policy in force today. That appendix lists industries which are "basic, critical and of strategic importance for the growth of the economy". As for import licensing, while several chemicals and allied items are banned for import, where such chemicals are meant for use in the electronics industry, the import policy for 1980-81 permits them to be imported, against import licences. In regard to import duties, the Union Budget for 1980-81, reduced the import duty on 100 items of capital goods for the production of electronic components, from levels varying between 40 per cent and 136 per cent to a uniform rate of 25 per cent. In addition, the import duty on 59 raw materials/components not having any indigenous availability angle, was reduced from levels varying between 45 per cent and 25 per cent to a basic duty rate of 45 per

cent. The 1980-81 Budget also increased the rate of depreciation on plant and equipment for the electronics industry from the 10 per cent which had prevailed until then to 20 per cent, thereby easing the financing of electronic projects. Government's fiscal and import policies, including those relating to the electronics industry, are reviewed periodically in the light of changing requirements, keeping in view the priority which Government accords to this industry.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: In the main reply it is mentioned that concessions are given in the Budget of 1980-81. This is electronic age and this industry is highly employment-oriented and it also earns foreign exchange. It can easily be established in any backward area. Comparatively, other small countries in the South East Asian region are earning more foreign exchange than India. Hong Kong is earning roughly Rs. 1,040 crores of foreign exchange, South Korea is earning Rs. 1,120 crores, Singapore is earning Rs. 800 crores, but India is earning only Rs. 40 crores of foreign exchange. There is lot of scope for this industry in all scientific subjects. I think that the concessions and benefits given by the Government last year are quite adequate. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether they will delink this industry from other industries and formulate a separate liberal policy to ensure a faster growth and development of this industry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a printing mistake in the question. The question is in the name of the Prime Minister. But here it is stated 'priority by his Ministry'. This is wrong.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This industry is an important industry and steps have been taken to see that this industry develops properly and is promoted. As to what can be done and what cannot be done about this

industry can be disclosed only after some time and Members have to wait for that.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not a proper reply.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: In the main reply it is also mentioned that concessions and benefits are given for the production of electronic components and for obtaining raw materials also. I want to know whether it is a fact that the basic directions and guidelines are not interpreted properly at all levels, and whether this has resulted in delay in the procurement of raw materials and is hampering the whole electronic industry. I have some information, that some integrated circuits are being exempted by some zonal excise authorities. I want to know, whether it is a fact that this excise duty is being levied by some other zonal authorities.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do not think that different interpretations are made of the different rules, regulations and orders issued. But if different interpretations are being made of the orders, regulations and rules, and if something can be done to explain how a particular kind of interpretation has been made of the rules, that would will certainly be done.

Lathi Charge on the Blind in Delhi

*124. SWAMI INDERVESH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police made a lathi charge on the 1st January, 1981 on the blind who went to Prime Minister's House to present their memorandum of grievances;

(b) if so, the total number of persons injured as a result thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry was conducted into this incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जानकारी दी है वह वास्तविकता से उलटी है। देश के सारे अखबारों में दो जनवरी, को खबरें छपी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिये।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने एक जनवरी, 1981 को इन नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों पर लाठी प्रहार किया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़ने का हक नहीं है।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : यह साल अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में विकलांगों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए उन्होंने कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर रखा है जिस के आधारे पर सारे देश में लोगों की पिटाई करके उन को विकलांग बनाया जा रहा है ?

भागलपुर में भी ऐसा किया गया है। और जगहों पर भी लोगों के हाथ पैर तोड़े जा रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय कोई संख्या बताएँ कि कितने विकलांग वह इस साल में बनाएँगे।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने पहले बताया है कि यह सबाल ही नहीं उठता है। जो सबाल है वही गलत है।

स्वाभी इन्डवेल : मंत्री जी जो जानकारी दे रहे हैं यह देश के समाचारपत्रों में छपे समाचारों के विषय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी ने उन पत्रों पर कोई मुकदमा चलाया है जिन्होंने ये समाचार छापे हैं कि यहाँ पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ है और इस हंग से नब्बे लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अखबारों में समाचार छपने के दूसरे दिन ही पुलिस कमिशनर ने उसका एक्सप्लेनेशन दे दिया था। वह भी छपा है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : यह मानवता का प्रश्न है। पिछले साल 16 मार्च को भी दृष्टिहीनों पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ था, उनको मारा पीटा गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करें।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं विनम्र निवेदन के द्वारा मंत्री जी से आग्रह करने जा रहा हूँ कि वह बतायें कि नव वर्ष का क्या यह एक तोफा था जो उन को दिया गया ? अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के पहले ही दिन दिल्ली पुलिस के जवानों ने तिलक मार्ग थाने के ठीक सामने दृष्टिहीनों को बड़ी बुरी तरह से पीटा था। यह चीज समाचारपत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुई थी। इसी संदर्भ में मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। एक दृष्टिहीन को तो चार जवानों ने ऊपर उठा कर फेंक दिया था। उनकी पट्टाई की थी, उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया था।

मंत्री महोदय क्या हाउस को आश्वासन देंगे कि ऐसे शान्तिप्रिय प्रदर्शनों पर पुलिस के द्वारा जो बर्बरतापूर्ण कार्यवाई की जाती है खास तौर पर विकलांगों पर, भविष्य में इस तरह का कोई रवैया अख्यार न किया जाए ? क्या ऐसे कोई निदेश वह पुलिस को देने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं घटी है। प्रोसेशन जरूर निकला था। अखबारों में जब यह समाचार छपा था तो उस के बाद पुलिस कमिशनर ने इस का खंडन किया और वह भी अखबारों में छपा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अखबार तो ठीक हैं लेकिन विदेशों की जो एजेंसियाँ हमेशा हमें बदनाम करने में लगी रहती हैं उन में से भी एक ऐसी एजेंसी बी.बी.सी. जो कभी भी जब कोई घटना घटती है उस का जिक्र करती है, उस ने भी इस के बारे में अपने बुलेटिनों में कहा कि पुलिस ने इस समय बहुत रेस्ट्रेंट बरता है, कोई लाठी चार्ज नहीं हुआ, उस के पास कोई बैटन, लाठी वगैरह नहीं थी।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : मंत्री महोदय को क्या इस प्रकार की कोई लिखित सूचना मिली थी कि तीस जनवरी को नेत्रहीनों के प्रदर्शन की खबर सुन कर ताल कटोरा स्थित किसी राजनेता के मकान पर कुछ अर्द्ध सैनिक संगठनों से सम्बन्धित और कुछ राजनीतिक दलों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की बैठक हुई थी जिस में यह निश्चय किया गया था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह इस से सम्बन्ध रखता है ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : जहाँ यह निर्णय लिया गया कि नेत्रहीनों के इस प्रदर्शन का लाभ उठाकर शांति-व्यवस्था भंग की जाए और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाए जहाँ नेत्रहीनों को किसी तरह प्रदर्शन में हिंसा में उकसाया जा सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना मंत्री जी को 30 जनवरी को मिली थी ? (व्यवधान) मंत्री जी, जवाब देने के लिये तैयार हैं, सूचना गई है :। (व्यवधान) श्रीमन्, सूचना गई है, मंत्री जी से पूछिए। (व्यवधान) सूचना मिली है मंत्री जी को कि नेत्रहीनों के प्रदर्शन में शांति व्यवस्था भंग करने के लिये कुछ अर्द्ध-सैनिक और राजनैतिक दलों से संबंधित . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे रहे हैं वह ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : जी हां, दे रहे हैं ।

श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना : संभव हो सकता है कि ऐसा कुछ हुआ हो । (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेज : संभव हो सकता है, यह क्या जवाब है ? (व्यवधान)

You should not allow it to go on record.

संभव हो सकता है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री रशोद मसूद : संभव क्या चीज होती है ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He is the Home Minister; he is not a joker.... (Interruptions) He must withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस तरह के ऊट-पटांग प्रश्न का जवाब इस तरह इस ढंग से मत दीजिये, आप होम मिनिस्टर हैं । संभव हो सकता है, यह नहीं कहना चाहिये ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 2 तारीख का अखबार मेरे पास है । दो अखबार हम को मिले हैं एक टाइम्स आफ इंडिया और दूसरा इंडियन एक्सप्रेस । इन में देखिये फोटो छपी है । क्या यह फोटो भी किसी दूसरे लोगों ने खींचा है । इसमें स्पष्ट है कि डंडा चार्ज किया गया लाठी चार्ज किया गया । उन्हें फेंका जा रहा है, उस दिन के अखबार के मुताबिक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो जवाब आ गया है, राम बिलास जी ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : नहीं. जवाब गलत है, ** बोलते हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री एम० एम० ए० मलिक खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ** बोलते हैं, अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, इस को एक्सपंज कराइये । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : You cannot interrupt.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यह 2 तारीख का अखबार है जिस का इस में हवाला दिया है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि पुलिस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है । इस में खबर है कि रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जंतर-मंतर के नजदीक उन को बुरी तरह पीटा गया । पुलिस कमिश्नर ने कहा कि उन लोगों ने हमला किया, अंग्रेजों ने हमला किया, तो इसलिए ऐसा किया गया ।

जो मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है, वह सदन को गुमराह करने वाला है । एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि बिकलांग का यह करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ नव वर्ष के अवसर पर उपहार के रूप में उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया ।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अखबार में निकला है, इस फोटों की तरफ उन का ध्यान गया है क्या ?

श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना : मैं ने पहले ही बताया, इस बात का खंडन किया गया है । 2 तारीख को पुलिस कमिश्नर ने प्रेस नोट दिया, उस में इन सब बातों का खंडन किया गया है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार में लिखी हुई सारी बातें सही नहीं होतीं । (व्यवधान)

श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना : सही बात यह है कि पुलिस ने भी रेस्ट्रेन किया । (व्यवधान) पुलिस ने कहा कि आगे नहीं जा सकते,

फिर भी इस केस में जीमखाना तक उन लोगों को जाने दिया गया। उस के बाद पुलिस ने बड़े रेस्ट्रन से कहा कि 3, 4 आदमी जाकर मैमोरैंडम दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हमें मैमोरैंडम नहीं देना है, सब को जाना है, मिलना है। इसलिए अरेस्ट करना पड़ा।

तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन पर ले जाने के बाद उन्होंने तूफान किया, बिल्डिंग को नुकसान पहुंचाया। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें पायंट ऑफ़ आर्डर नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

इसके लिये डायरेक्शन 115 है। आप उसके अंडर लिख कर भेजिये। उसके जरिये क्लैरिफिकेशन सीक की जा सकती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : देश के सब अखबार झूठे हो गये, फोटो भी झूठे हो गये। सिर्फ यह सच कहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।
डा० वसन्त कुमार पंडित।

Industrial licences granted to Madhya Pradesh

+

*125. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT;

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of industrial licences granted in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the industry to be set up under each licence;

(b) how many and which of the above are in private, joint and public sector;

(c) the number of industries that have actually been set up against them;

(d) the reasons why other industries have not been set up till now; and

(e) the action taken by the Centre and State Governments to expedite their setting-up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 33 industrial licences were granted for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh State during the years 1978 to 1980 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. These relate to the item falling under Scheduled Industries like Metallurgical Industries, Electrical Equipment, Fertilizers, Chemicals, Textiles, Paper, Sugar, Food Products, Cement, Timber Products, Misc. Mech. and Engineering Industries etc.

(b) :—Sector

No. of
IL. Gran-
ted Dur-
ing
1978—80.

Private sector	29
State Industrial Dev. Corporations	3
Public Sector (Centre + State)	1

(c) 7 Industrial Licences have been implemented.

(d) and (e). A letter of intent has validity period of one year while an industrial licence has validity period of two years. Under the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, any person to whom a licence has been issued, fails to establish or to take effective steps to establish a new industrial undertaking within the above mentioned time limits (or such extended time limits as may be granted by Government), the Central Government may revoke the licence if it is satisfied that no effective steps have been taken for implementation.

2. Since it takes sometimes two years or more for industrial licence to fructify, some of the licences above mentioned may be in the process of implementation. However, it has been generally notified to all Ministries that they may review all letters of intent and industrial licences granted which have not yet been implemented, and if no valid reasons exist for grant of extension, to weed out such licences by 31-3-81. Where, in specific cases, they would like to recommend extensions based on adequate justification or evidence produced by the entrepreneur regarding satisfactory progress of the implementation, the administrative Ministries will take specific approval of the Licensing Committee.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, I seek your protection. The answer given is incomplete. If you see clauses (a) and (b) of my question and the answer given, you will notice that I will have to ask another supplementary to get full information. So, let them first give the complete answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him put the question.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I have put the question. Both my question and the answer are before you. You will notice that the answer is absolutely incomplete. Therefore, I will have to ask so many supplementaries, while you have already announced from the Chair that we cannot ask supplementaries (a), (b) and (c).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम सब ने तो ही यह फैसला किया है कि हम आठ मिनट से ज्यादा किसी सवाल को न चलायें, ताकि ज्यादा सवाल पूछे जा सकें। अगर आप सप्लीमेंटरीज़ में ए, बी, सी, डी करेंगे, तो ज्यादा सवालों के लिए मौका नहीं मिलेगा। अगर मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ, तो गड़बड़ और अगर नहीं मानता हूँ, तो गड़बड़।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The answer is not full. They have not given information to whatever question I have asked. So, I suggest that you withhold the question and ask the Government to give a complete reply. For instance, in part (c) of the question, I wanted to know the number of industries that have actually been set up. The answer merely says that 7 industrial licences have been implemented. If the industries have been set up, they have not given the names. So, I do not know how I can ask supplementaries.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: In part (c) of the question you have asked for the number of industries that have actually been set up. We have given the number by stating that 7 industrial licences have been implemented. In the main question you did not ask for the names of those industries for which licences have been given.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Please see part (a) of the question. It says:

"the number of industrial licences granted in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the industry to be set up under each licence;"

They have not given that information. They have simply stated that 33 industrial licences falling under the Schedule "like...." were granted. I do not know what they mean by the word "like". I want to know specifically the licences granted and implemented out of those 33.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you find the information in part (b) of the question?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The statement simply says that they relate to items which are in the Schedule "like....". It is not specific; it only gives the norms. Unless I know what industries were set up where, how can I frame my supplementary?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: 7 industries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Part (a) of the question clearly states "the number of industrial licences granted in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the industry to be set up under each licence". It is clear.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: To the question as to how many industrial licences had been issued in the last three years, my answer is that in the last three years the number of industrial licences issued is 33.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: "After last three years", you read the last sentence. Please see last line of the first part.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The question specifically relates to the State of Madhya Pradesh and in Madhya Pradesh we have given 33 industrial licences. If you want the number of licences issued year-wise, the number of industrial licences issued in the last three years is:

1978	8
1979	7
1980	18
Total:	33

AN HON. MEMBER: You read the whole question.

MR. SPEAKER: Part (a) of the question "and the industry to be set up under each licence".

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Monthly bulletins on the type of industry to be set up are issued and they are available in the library. However, since the member is insisting I will give you the figure. The industries which have been granted licences are as follows:

	1978
New Undertakings	2
New Articles	1
Substantial expansion	5

This is in 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: What industries are set up under each licence?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The reply to the whole question is not complete. Please hold up this question.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We hold up this question.

कराची के निकट चीनियों द्वारा नौसैनिक ग्रहण का निर्माण

* 126. श्री बी० बी० देसाई :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चीन ने पाकिस्तान में कराची के पश्चिम की ओर मोहम्मद बिन कासिम बन्दरगाह के निकट एक बन्दरगाह बनाने की योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) क्या चीनी नौसेना अध्यक्ष की यात्रा के दौरान इस आशय के एक औपचारिक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d).
Government have seen such reports in
the press but have no information to
substantiate them. Government are
keeping watch on the situation and
would take appropriate action to safe-
guard our national interests.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, in view of
the fact that China is building a naval
base near Karachi port near Moham-
med Bin Kasim Pur and in view of
the fact that a spate of delegations
from Pakistan have visited China and
vice versa and in view of the fact that
China is helping in the air bases being
built in our neighbouring country,
Pakistan, and Saudi Arabian help is
being given in a big way for H-bomb
and N-bomb, may I know from the
Hon. Defence Minister what appropri-
ate steps are being taken? If he can-
not reveal those appropriate steps
which are taken in the interests of the
defence of our country, at least will
he assure this agitated House and the
public at large that all steps will be
taken to safeguard the defence inter-
ests of our country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I
may assure this hon. House and the
hon. Member that all that is neces-
sary to protect the country's sove-
reignty, integrity and the national in-
terests would be done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: A great
statesman said: "We shall never ne-
gotiate out of fear, we shall never
fear to negotiate". In this context,
with reference to the earlier answer,
China is building defence establish-
ments in and around our border area
and also the same build-up is there on
the Jammu and Kashmir side. Natu-
rally, the people of India have appre-
hension about the safety of this coun-

try. As far as the second portion of
the statement is concerned, we shall
never fear to negotiate. I would like
to know what are the concrete steps
taken towards this end.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is a
good question. I would like to say that
we want to protect our interests by
making use of diplomacy and by tak-
ing other steps which would be neces-
sary to protect our interests. We do
want to create a condition in this part
of the world which would help to
establish peace and security and
everything that is necessary in that
respect also is being done. At the same
time, everything that is necessary to
protect the interests in other fields
also will certainly be done and we are
taking care of it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, it is heart-warming to
listen to the hon. Minister's reply,
that he has taken all steps to protect
the sovereignty and integrity of this
nation. Through the air bases or the
naval bases or 6000 atomic bombs
that the Chinese have made, with
ICBM delivery systems, they can
destroy the whole of India in two
minutes. What are your protections?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have
not understood the question very
clearly.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You said
that you have taken all steps to pro-
tect the integrity, sovereignty and the
safety of this nation. With the air bases
that they are constructing and with
the naval bases that they are con-
structing, and also with 6000 atomic
bombs which they have declared and
the world knows that they have, with
delivery equipment which can des-
troy the whole of India exactly in
two minutes, what is the defence of
India? That is all I want to know

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You
are presuming certain things and try-
ing to put this question. The peace in
the world is protected. But we have
to create an atmosphere for that. We
are taking steps to see that that kind

of atmosphere is created. At the same time, I have already said that if there is anything which is to be done for this purpose, that would also be done. It is not possible to give the details of all the steps that could be taken to ward off the danger which may arise out of the stockpiling of the atomic weapons in any part of the world.

Inclusion of Kudumbi Community of Kerala in the List of Scheduled Castes

*127. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation requesting to include the Kudumbi Community of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed atomic weapons in any part of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire question of the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including the matter relating to the Kudumbis, is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: How many committees of Kerala have given representation for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes? What are those communities? When will the Government of India be pleased to take a final decision in this regard?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are many communities—near about 200. I cannot enumerate them here. But I can assure the hon. Member that within a very short time we are coming before this House with an amendment to the Constitution in this regard.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The backward Classes Commission headed by shri Mandal submitted its report. What action has been taken by the Government of India? When is the Government of India going to take a final decision in this matter?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:

This question does not arise from the main question. However, I would like to say that the Commission's Report is under examination of the Government.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: To revise the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes two times exercise in this regard was made. But both the time they were incomplete because before submitting the Reports both the times Lok Sabha was dissolved. In view of the incompleteness of two exercises and also in view of the number of representations received from time to time from both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for inclusion as well as deletion of certain entries from the lists, whether the Government have realised the immediate need to take up the revision of lists? If so, when are they going to take up the matter?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have replied to the hon. Member's question that the Government is revising the list and will be coming soon before this House for an amendment to the Constitution in this regard.

Complaints re: Manufacturing defects in Standard Diesel Vehicles

*129. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding manufacturing defects in Standard Diesel vehicles;

(b) if so, the nature of defects and whether the buyers have been compensated; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A communication has recently been received from the Hon'ble Member mentioning about some complaints that have been brought to his notice of manufacturing faults in the engine of the diesel vans/station wagons manufactured by M/s. Standard Motors. Reference was made to the Company who have reported that while there were no major complaints, there were complaints on certain vehicles manufactured by them. These related to items like cylinder head gasket, pistons, fuel injection pump etc. Since the failures occurred during the warranty period the customers have been fully compensated. The company has also reported that there was evidence in all these cases of the vehicles having been overloaded and the maintenance also being poor.

(c) Government do not propose to take any action in view of the above reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are numerous complaints covering manufacturing defect in a vital component of Standard diesel vans and mini trucks. Those defects are that you get cracks in the Engine block and the cylinder head within a very short time. Complaints have come to me that inspite of the fact that these serious defects are brought to the notice of the company, they have taken no action. Neither they have repaired them nor have compensated for it. It is a very interesting. That reveals the character of the Government and we know on whose contribution they can survive. It says, when there is a serious allegation against a manufacturing company, originally

British, they say a reference was made to the Company. You become accused and make a reference to you for sitting in judgement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask the hon. Minister if he would be willing to refer the matter to the Technical Development Establishment which is headed although by a man who was sacked and discredited as Railway Board Chairman and Institute an inquiry in order to ascertain whether there are manufacturing defects in the Standard Diesel Vehicles which have been sold at fantastically high prices and, if so, what does he propose to do and, if not, what he is there for?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: We have received complaints from the hon. Member only. There are no specific complaints which have come to our notice. Even the hon. Member in his letter which he has written to the Minister of Industry has simply said that he has heard the complaints, that the people have told him about the complaints. But there has been no evidence given. He has not given any specific complaint. In view of that, we do not propose to go into this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Security Guard of a Central Minister Shot Dead

*128. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a security guard was shot dead by an intruder at a Central Minister's residence in New Delhi on the eve of Republic Day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the killer armed with an imported semi-automatic pistol, intruded into the house and wanted to kill the Minister; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recovery of an empty shell of '32 bore from the verandah of the house shows that the intruder used a semi-automatic pistol. The empty shell is of a foreign make. The statements of eye-witnesses reveal that the intruder was brandishing a pistol, threatening the family members of the Minister and had asked them the whereabouts of the Minister.

(c) The investigation of the case has been entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. Search parties were detailed for checking hostels, Guest-House and other likely exit-points. Messages were also flashed to the neighbouring States to look out for the criminal. The help of the experts from Central Forensic Science Laboratory and the Dog Squad was also taken. An identikit picture of the accused has been given wide publicity and a reward of Rs. 5000/- for his arrest was announced earlier. The reward amount has since been increased to Rs. 20,000/-. Search Parties have also been sent to various States.

Animal Skin and its Tanning Units in Bihar

*131. **SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total quantity of animal skin (hide) available in the State of Bihar with its main places in order of availability;

(b) the use of available animal skin made within the State of Bihar and sent out as raw material, with quantity category-wise during 1980;

(c) the rated capacity of the units which are engaged in full and half tanning work in the State of Bihar, together with their output in the calendar year 1980, unit-wise; and

(d) whether Government want to establish tanning units in the places where animal skin is chiefly available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The estimated availability of hides and skins in the State of Bihar is about 21.30 lakhs pieces and 54.40 lakh pieces respectively. Cow hides of superior quality are available in Darbhanga and Patna Divisions whereas average quality hides are found in Purnea and Ranchi Division. Good quality goat skin are available in Tirhut Division (North Bihar).

(b) and (c). Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation (BSLIDC) which runs 13 tanneries manufacturing semi-finished and finished leather from hides with an annual capacity of 1 lakh hides per annum and M/s. Bata India with an annual capacity of 3.06 lakh pieces are the major users of available hides in the State of Bihar. Their respective output during 1980 was 38,000 pieces and 3,67,657 pieces of finished leather from hides. Besides, there are 3 other small tanneries in the private sector having capacity of 1 lakh hides per annum. About the other private tanneries engaged in the processing of hides and skins in the villages reliable data is not available.

(d) There is no such proposal to set up tanneries in the Central Sector. BSLIDC have, however, established 3 tanneries at Sakri (Darbhanga), Bettiah (West Champaran) and Bihta (Patna) with a combined capacity of 1 lakh hides per annum. In addition, 3

leather finishing units at Bettiah, Barauni and Mazaffarpur with a licensed capacity of 3.6 lakh pieces of hides and 6 lakh pieces of goat skins per annum are also being set up. The Corporation is also considering proposals to set up more tanneries in the State.

Indiscipline in Police Forces

*132. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the growing indiscipline in the police forces all over the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve their problem; and

(d) the number of police personnel arrested, suspended and dismissed from service for growing indiscipline among them in various parts of the country recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a): There is no growing indiscipline in the police forces all over the country. However, occasional instances of indiscipline have been observed in certain States.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received from them.

(d) Information received so far from the States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. Information from the remaining States and Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received from them.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of police personnel arrested, suspended and dismissed from service for growing indiscipline among them in various parts of the country recently.
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
3.	Rajasthan	Nil
4.	Sikkim	Nil
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
7.	Chandigarh U. T.	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	Nil
9.	Delhi	Nil
10.	Lakshadweep	Nil
11.	Mizoram	Nil

Sending an Indian into space

*133. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMI:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR have requested the Government of India to send an Indian scientist to Russia for sending him into the space;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the decision taken by the Government of India thereon; and

(d) whether Government are also planning to send some scientists who are aware of the space technology or some pilots; if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government of the USSR have offered participation by an Indian astronaut in one of their future space flights.

(b) and (d). Government of India have indicated their willingness to accept this offer. However, details have not yet been worked out.

Foreign help to Pakistan to make H. Bomb

*134. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Saudi Arabia has announced that it will help Pakistan to manufacture an Hydrogen Bomb;

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon; and

(c) the names of other countries which have supported Pakistan in nuclear field and military aid?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect. Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have both denied them.

(c) Pakistan has reportedly received assistance in the nuclear field from some countries. It will not be desirable to disclose details. USA and China have mainly assisted Pakistan in the military field.

Result of increased in retention of Cement

*135. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the extent to which

the cement production in the country is likely to go up and the import of cement is anticipated to be reduced as a result of increasing the retention price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGAMA): Remunerative retention price to a controlled industry like cement industry is necessary to ensure its healthy functioning and growth. The Working Group on Cement Industry set up by the Planning Commission has estimated that an additional capacity of 22.69 million tonnes is expected to materialise during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, substantially bridging the gap between demand and supply minimising the need for imports.

Foreign visit of Industry Minister for Collaboration for Maruti Car Project

*136. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:**

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Paris last month to see the Renault factory and other automobile units to explore possibilities of technical collaboration for the public sector Maruti car project;

(b) whether he also discussed with representatives of the French Government and the industry on matters of mutual co-operation between the two countries;

(c) whether he also visited London thereafter; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the visits and the decision, if any, taken by Government to enter into some sort of

collaboration with any foreign automobile manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). A visit to U.K. was undertaken by the Minister of State for industry between the 31st of January and 4th February, 1981 at the invitation of the U.K. Government. En-route to U.K., the Minister also visited France. The visits were undertaken with a view to expanding cooperation with these countries including the automotive industry. Visits were made, *inter alia*, to the Peugeot car manufacturing unit in France and the factory of British Leyland in U.K. The management of these companies as also the French and British Governments exhibited interest in the proposed automobile project. A decision on entering into collaboration will be taken after examining details of the proposals that may be received from the automobile manufacturers who have been invited to submit offers.

Raising the Cement Production Capacity

*137. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the cement production capacity by another 22.5 million tonnes by 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the details of the additional capacity to be raised under the programme in different States and in different sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Working Group for cement industry appointed by the Planning Commission have estimated that an additional capacity of 22.69 million tonnes is expected to materialise by 1984-85 during the Sixth Plan period. The details are given in a statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Details of the capacities likely to come up during the Sixth Five Year Plan State-Wise and sector-Wise.

(In Million Tonnes)

State	Public Sector	Private Sector	TOTAL
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.80	3.84	5.64
2. Bihar . . . . .	..	0.13	0.13
3. Gujarat . . . . .	..	1.00	1.00
4. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	0.56	0.56
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.20	..	0.20
6. Karnataka	0.40	1.54	1.94
7. Kerala	0.42	..	0.42
8. Madhya Pradesh	0.80	3.80	4.60
9. Maharashtra . . . . .	..	2.26	2.26
10. Orissa	2.13	..	2.13
11. Rajasthan . . . . .	..	1.80	1.80
12. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	0.70	0.70
13. Uttar Pradesh	1.68	..	1.68
14. West Bengal	0.26	..	2.26
Total:	7.69	15.00	22.69

Raising of Production through Modernisation and sophistication to go against Cycle Tyre Industry

*138. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that too much stress on raising productivity through modernisation and sophistication would go against the interest of the labour intensive small scale sector like cycle tyre industry and coir industry;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to safeguard loss of jobs by workers in such industries; and

(c) whether Government are considering to rethink in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Modernisation *per se* does not result in retrenchment or reduction in employment opportunities. While raising productivity, modernisation also achieves upgradation of technology, quality and design and improvement in efficiency, cost effectiveness and management techniques which enhance the competitive strength of the small scale sector. Due to the stiff competition from the small scale sector certain existing units in the organised sector are phasing out their production of cycle tyres. However, while carrying out modernisation programme it is ensured that there is no adverse effect on employment potential.

As far as the coir industry is concerned, the question of mechanisation is presently under review and a final decision will be taken after considering all the relevant aspects including the impact on the labour.

Air Violations by China

*140. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of air violations in Leh by China recently;

(b) if so, the number of air violations by China in Leh during the last two months; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There have been no air violations by China over Leh. However, some Chinese aircraft had violated Indian air space in Ladakh during aerial survey on their territories between October and December, 1980.

(c) Chinese Government had informed us earlier of their intention to carry-out aerial surveys of territories on their side of the India-China border. While stating that strict precautions would be taken to see that aircraft stayed in the Chinese air space they had mentioned that it for technical reasons beyond their control some aircraft strayed into Indian air space, the Government of India may show understanding. Government of India brought violations of Indian air space to the notice of Chinese Government and requested them to ensure that survey takes place in terms of their assurances to us. The Chinese Government have acknowledged that there have been some air space violations and assured us that strict instructions have been issued to their personnel engaged in the survey work to guard against recurrence of such incidents. The Chinese Government have now informed us that they have completed their survey operations.

News item captioned 'High acquittals due to police inefficiency'

*141. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in Indian Express dated 20th December, 1980 under the heading 'High acquittals due to police inefficiency'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are several factors responsible for the large number of acquittals. However, in cases of any lapse on the part of police personnel, action is duly taken against them.

Establishment of International Sub-Contracting Exchange

*142. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish an international sub-contracting exchange to promote sub-contracting by small scale units for projects undertaken in various countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). An expert from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has recommended setting up of an International Sub-Contracting Exchange which could function

as an industrial and technical information centre to assist large organisations abroad to find competent small scale sub-contracting units in India. No final decision has been taken on the recommendation.

Productivity linked bonus

*143. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the employees of the Ordnance factories have been given 'Productivity-Linked bonus'; and

(b) if so, the reasons why similar bonus is refused to defence employees from Directorate of Ordnance Supplies, Directorate of Military Engineering and Military Engineering Services?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fifteen days' wages for 1979-80 have been granted on ad-hoc basis to the eligible civilian employees working under the Directorate of Ordnance Services pending finalisation of a suitable formula. The question of granting bonus to civilian employees working in Military Engineering Service is yet to be decided.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

144. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन रोक दी गई थी जिन की आय 4,999 रुपये से अधिक थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन अब क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है जब कि उनके मामले में आय-सीमा हटा दी गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अधिकांश मामलों में, जो अन्यथा प्राप्त पाये गये थे, 1-8-1980 से पेंशन बहाल करने के आदेश जारी किये गये हैं । थोड़े से मामलों में, जहाँ प्राप्तता के लिए दस्तावेजी सबूत पूरे नहीं थे, राज्य सरकारों और/अथवा संबंधित व्यक्तियों से अपेक्षित सूचना/दस्तावेज भेजने का, अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Resolution passed by Allahabad High Court Bar Association for replacing Police

1201. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution passed by the Allahabad High Court Bar Association demanding replacement of police throughout the country with 'suitable cadre, which had respect for the people; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No proposal is under consideration in the matter.

Setting up of special battalions of CRPF to deal with communal riots

1202. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special battalions of CRPF for dealing with communal riots have been set up or progress made in setting up of the said force; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure adequate representation to minorities and weaker sections in the said force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). Recruitment has since been ordered for the special CRPF battalions being raised for dealing with communal riots. Wide publicity will be given so as to attract candidates from all sections of the society.

Amount received as property tax by M.C.D.

1203. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being received at present by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as property tax within the urban limits; and

(b) the number of properties in the urban areas of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the total amount of recovery of Property Tax from the urban areas during the financial year 1979-80 was Rs. 1736.15 lakhs. In the current financial year, the recovery of this tax upto 31-1-81 is Rs. 1245.36 lakhs.

(b) About 3.50 lakhs properties.

Application from Northern States for manufacture of vanaspathi ghee

1204. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from Northern States for manufacture of vanaspathi ghee, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The number of Industrial Licence applications received from various Northern States for the manufacture of Vanaspathi during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as below:—

(1) Punjab	19
(2) Rajasthan	7
(3) Himachal Pradesh	14
(4) Haryana	15
(5) Uttar Pradesh	20
(6) Bihar	7
(7) Chandigarh	4
(8) Madhya Pradesh	22

(b) No final decision has yet been taken on these applications.

Levy of House Tax in Delhi

1205. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has forced Bills for payment of Property Tax in respect of D.D.A. flats for the period these flats remained vacant and in D.D.A.'s possession instead of levying the Tax from the date of actual handing over of the possession;

(b) if so, under what law or order;

(c) whether any such cases of irregular levy of tax have been brought to D.D.A.'s notice; and

(d) if so, the steps which D.D.A. have taken to remove this hardship and financial encumbrance being imposed on the allottees by the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the allottees of D.D.A. Flats are assessed to Property Tax with effect from the date on which physical possession is actually taken over by them subject to production of possession certificate from the Delhi Development Authority. If in any case the assessment is framed from a date earlier than the date of taking over of physical possession by the allottee, the same can be rectified by the Corporation on representation from the allottees concerned.

(c) and (d). Even though no specific period has been mentioned in the Question, information is being collected from the Delhi Development Authority pertaining to the last one year and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the same.

दिल्ली में गृह-कर का निर्धारण

1206. श्री बलरूपाल मैलानी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा जारी की गई एक पुस्तिका के अनुसार गृह कर का निर्धारण मकान के निर्माण के समय को निर्माण लागत तथा भूमि के मूल्य के आधार पर किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या डी डी ए मायापुरी के मध्य आय वर्ग फ्लैटों, प्रसाद नगर आदि के

मामले में निगम, कर्मचारी गृह कर के निर्धारण हेतु न केवल फ्लैट के कुल मूल्य पर विचार कर रहे हैं अपितु वे स्टैम्प शुल्क को भी आधार बना रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो निर्धारण के प्रयोजनों के लिए यह मूल्य किस नियम के अन्तर्गत जोड़ा जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या इन कालोनियों के निवासियों ने इस के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योग ब्रह्मबाना): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । नगर निगम के अनुसार यह स्वयं अधिकृत सम्पत्तियों के मूल्यांकन का एक तरीका है और दिल्ली किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1958 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् । ऐसी सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में जिन की पूरी लागत भ्रदा की जा चुकी है और बिक्री दस्तावेज तैयार हो चुका है, मूल्यांकन प्रयोजनों के लिये स्टैम्प शुल्क को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है । जहां फ्लैट को किश्तों के आधार पर खरीदा जाता है वहां पूरी भ्रदायगी होने और बिक्री दस्तावेज तैयार होने के पश्चात् मकान कर निर्धारण के लिये स्टैम्प शुल्क को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा । यह प्रक्रिया दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबंधों के अधीन समय-समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार है ।

(ग) नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, उन पर विचार किया गया था और उन्हें रद्द कर दिया गया था ।

Agitations led by Opposition Parties

1207. SHRI SHUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of agitations led by the Opposition Parties in the States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The information furnished by the Governments of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry is given in the attached statement.

The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Number of Agitations led by Opposition Parties during last three years (1978, 1979 and 1980)

Name of State/UT	Total No. of agitations
1. Haryana	29
2. Himachal Pradesh	134
3. Manipur	61
4. Meghalaya	nil
5. Nagaland	nil
6. Punjab	7
7. Sikkim	nil
8. Andaman and Nicobar	3
9. Arunachal Pradesh	nil
10. Chandigarh	7
11. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	nil
12. Lakshadweep	nil
13. Mizoram	nil
14. Pondicherry	106

Shortage of Newsprint

1208. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JA-DEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of newsprint in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that newspaper agencies are facing great hardship for getting their requirement;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the shortage; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (b). There is no shortage of newsprint in the country, as adequate quantity is being imported to supplement domestic production. In cases where there is delay in arrival of shipments due to unforeseen circumstances, the State Trading Corporation of India makes efforts to divert supplies through its own stocks either on high seas sales basis or ex-buffer stocks maintained within the country.

Shortage of Raw Material for Small Scale Industries in Orissa

1209. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact about the severe scarcity of raw materials in the various small scale industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the efforts Government propose to make to supply required quantity of steel, cement, caustic soda, aluminium and other raw materials to the small scale units of Orissa;

(c) whether such raw materials would be supplied through the State Small Scale Industries Corporation; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a) Government is aware of the difficulties faced by small scale industries all over the country, including those in Orissa, due to shortage of some categories of raw materials.

(b) Besides augmentation of the production of these raw materials in the country, the Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) liberalisation of the import policy for actual users for industrial raw materials and goods in short supply.

(ii) increase in the import of basic raw materials of Ferrous and non-ferrous and chemical items through the canalising agencies.

(iii) formulation of a proposal to create buffer stocks of some scarce raw materials for the small scale sector.

(c) and (d). Important raw materials like Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Cement etc. are allotted to the small scale units, either through the State Small Scale Industries Corporations or on the recommendation of the State Governments. The arrangements for the distribution of such raw materials through public agencies are being strengthened all over the country.

Economic Rehabilitation Schemes for rural Poor

1210. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to introduce some economic rehabilitation schemes for the rural poor;

(b) if so, whether any such scheme is going to be introduced in Orissa during the Sixth Five year Plan;

(c) the number of rural poor expected to be provided economic rehabilita-

tion in Orissa during the above Plan period;

(d) the districts, where they will be provided economic rehabilitation;

(e) whether any poor people of Koraput District are likely to be rehabilitated during 1981-82; and

(f) the details about the economic rehabilitation scheme which is going to be provided to the rural poor of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI): (a) to (f). Apart from the implementation of Special Programmes for Rural Development viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Planning Commission has no proposal to introduce any other separate scheme for economic rehabilitation of the rural poor during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The Government of Orissa, however, have included a Special Scheme in their Sixth Plan—1980-85 for economic rehabilitation of the rural poor. The scheme contemplates economic rehabilitation of ten poorest families in a village on an average for 5 lakh families in all. The programme includes lands based schemes, animal husbandry schemes, fisheries schemes sericulture schemes and other non-agricultural employment schemes which, according to the Government of Orissa, are expected to give each family assets capable of generating a steady income. The details of the scheme and the locations where it is proposed to be implemented during the 1981-82 are to be worked out by the Orissa Government.

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की उपलब्धि

1211. श्रीचार्ज मगवान देव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की उपयोगिता तथा उपलब्धियों के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार योजना को आगे बढ़ाने का है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० चरणजी तिवाना) : (क) से (ग) जुलाई, 1980 के औद्योगिक नीति विवरण का अनुसरण करते हुए, सरकार ने जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम के लिए अधिक प्रभावी विकल्पों को लागू करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से वर्तमान व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता जानने के लिए कुछ जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों का मूल्यांकन संबंधी अध्ययन किया गया था। इस अध्ययन के आधार पर जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम को नया रूप देने के लिए 7 फरवरी, 1981 को हुए राज्य उद्योग मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन में दिए गए सुझावों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना में संशोधन किया जाएगा।

Tribal population in Assam

1212. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people living in rural and urban areas in Assam; and

(b) the percentage of tribal population in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The percentages of people living in rural and urban areas in Assam were 91.18 and 8.82 respectively according to the 1971 Census.

(b) The percentage of tribal population in the State of Assam, according to the 1971 Census, was 10.99.

Rotation of Grade III Officers of Indian Statistical Service

1213. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4155 on the 17th December, 1980 regarding rotation of Grade III officers of the Indian Statistical Service and state:

(a) what action has since been taken to effect the transfer of one officer of Grade III of the Indian Statistical Service and to transfer the remaining two, referred to in reply to parts (c), (d) and (e) of the above question from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, where they have stayed for more than 10 years; and

(b) how long it will take to implement the decision taken to shift them from their present Ministry for their proper career development and ensure healthier administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Orders have already been issued posting out one of the three Grade III officers of the Indian Statistical Service percently serving in/under the

Ministry of Health and Family welfare. He is being released by the end of February, 1981 for taking up his new assignment. As for the remaining two officers, efforts are being made to shift them as soon as they are selected elsewhere for appointment to posts at the level of Grade II; they have already been approved for promotion to the higher grade.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

1214. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have proposed to set up as many as 20 major industries in the State during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the 20 major industries in all; and

(c) the details about the name, place of location, target date of the commercial production and the generation of employment in the above industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Brief particulars of the various projects in the Large & Medium Industries Sector, as sent by the Orissa Government for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) period, are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme/Project	Latest cost estimate	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4

1. SCHEMES/PROJECTS OF STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

Continuing Schemes:

1.	Konark Jute Mills, Dhonkanal (Jt. Sector)	802	2/1979 Commence Product
2.	Sodium Dichromate Plant, Talcher (Jt. Sector)	350	181/82
3.	XLPE Power Cables Projects, Baripada (Jt. Sector)	890	1982/83

1	2	3	4
4. Proporz Mill, Hirakud		132	1982-83
5. Hira Cement Works (Expansion) Bargarh		597	"
6. Spun Pipe Plant Chowdwar		523.93	1981-82
7. Refractory Works, Chowdwar		20.93	"
8. Mini Cement Plant, Kiringsera (Sundergarh District)		544	1891-82
SUB TOTAL: Continuing Schemes		3858.93	

NEW SCHEMES :

9. Sonepur Spinning Mills	600	1982-83
10. Boiler Pipe Plant, Bhubaneswar	300	1983-84
11. Balasore Salt Project	234	1982-83
12. Three Spinning mills (Puri, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj)	675	..
13. TV Glass Shell Project	500	1983-84
14. Magnetic Video Tapes	100	..
15. Special Motors	350	1983-84
16. EHT Insulators	166	„
17. Mica Paper	266	„
18. Special Electrodes	166	„
19. Forge Shop	166	„
20. Forge Tools (export oriented)	166	„
21. Polyester Fibre Plant	1660	„
22. Explosives Plant	234	„
23. Ferro Vanadium Plant	900	„
<hr/>		
SUB-TOTAL: New Schemes	6423	
<hr/>		
TOTAL: IDCO	10281.93	

Note: Schemes/Projects at S. No. 13 onwards are in the proposal stage.

1

2

3

4

II. SCHEME/PROJECTS OF INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION & INVESTMENT CORPORATION

JOINT SECTOR PROJECTS

Continuing Schemes

1. Refractory Project, Dhenkanal	700	7/81
2. Tool Room Subabeda	112.50	Partial production
3. Watch Assembly Project, Khurda	33.50	"
4. Electrolytic Manganese dioxide, Keonjhar	468	12/81
5. Sponge Iron Project, Keonjhar	2415	12/82
6. Drug Complex, Bhubaneswar	96.45	12/81
SUB-TOTAL: Continuing Schemes		3825.45

NEW SCHEMES:

7. H. T. Fastners, Dhenkanal	11	6/82
8. Calcium carbide, Rairangpur	349	4/82
9. Konark Wood Products, Koraput	1520	
10. Sponge Iron (TISCO)		
11. Nitro Glycerine		
12. Caustic Chlorine		
13. Hexachlore Cycle Pentadine		
14. Malicic Anhydride		
15. Sugar/Industrial Alcohol derivatives		
16. Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, Talchar		
17. China Clay washery & H. T. Insulators		
18. Bharat Steel Castings		
19. Soda Ash & Amonium Chloride		
20. Fibre Glass Project		
21. Ferro Nickle Project		
22. Conveyor Belting		
23. Electrical Stamping		
24. Power Transformers		
25. Jute Twine Unit		
SUB-TOTAL: New Schemes		1880.00

1	2	3
JOINT VENTURES (NEW):		
26. Vanaspati Project, Bolangir		200
27. Sulphuric Acid Plant, Kalma		128
28. Bicycle Project (export oriented)		

SUB-TOTAL: (Joint Venture)	328
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PUBLIC SECTOR (NEW):

29. H. P. Cylinder Project	
TOTAL: IPICOL	6033.45

(Note: Schemes/Projects at S. No. 10-25 & at S. No. 28-29 are in the Proposal stage).

In addition to the above projects, State Government have also schemes like Power Subsidy and Loans against Electricity Duty, Sales Tax Loans, Investment Subsidy, Margin-Money for Term Loans, Infrastructural Development Corporation, Film Development Corporation, Cooperative Spinning Mills etc. for promoting Development of Industries in the State of Orissa.

All these Schemes are designed to generate employment potential for the unemployed people in the State.

Memorandum Regarding Reduction of Interim Relief and Non-Payment of Bonus

1215. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath, District Thana (Maharashtra) has received a memorandum on or around 18th October, 1980 from the General Secretary of Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangha Ambarnath (Maharashtra) regarding reduction of interim relief from regular payment and non-payment of productivity linked bonus to

the departmental DMT's s/o F.T.I., Ambarnath;

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is being taken in this connection; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The representation is under examination.

Posts of Senior IAS Officers Lying Vacant in N.E. States

1216. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers of two North-Eastern States, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have complained to the Prime Minister that important posts of senior IAS officers lie vacant in their region as a result of which development works suffered.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for immediate posting of officers to these two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The details are being collected and shall be intimated soon.

(c) Against two IAS vacancies in Mizoram and one in Arunachal, the posting orders of officers have already been issued. Both the officers earmarked for Mizoram have been released from Delhi. Action to release the officer earmarked for Arunachal Pradesh is in harness.

गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान, नई दिल्ली

1217. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान, नई दिल्ली की रचना क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह पंजीकृत संस्था है अथवा एक न्यास है;

(ग) इस की आय के स्रोत क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस के वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 का बजट क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान जिसका प्रधान कार्यालय नई दिल्ली में है, की नींव 1958 में गांधी स्मारक निधि द्वारा रखी गई थी ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् । समिति पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अधीन एक पंजीकृत समिति है ।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार प्रतिष्ठान के आय के स्रोतों में इस की स्थापना के समय गांधी स्मारक निधि द्वारा भ्रमण रखी गई सम्पत्ति से आने वाला व्याज, दाखिला और सदस्यता शुल्क, दान, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त अनुदान और प्रकाशनों, आदि की बिक्री है ।

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के लिए आय और व्यय के अनुमानित बजट आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार से बताए गए हैं :—

1978-79	10,71,700 रु०
1979-80	11,32,500 रु०

Working Group Report on Tribal Development for 1980-85

1218. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received the Working Group Report on Tribal Development for 1980-85;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) whether the said recommendations have been accepted and communicated to concerned Ministries/Departments and to the States/Union Territories for implementations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during 1980-85 included representatives of Central Ministries and States/UTs. It has submitted its Report to the Planning Commission. The Report forms part of the internal working papers of the Planning Commission and the recommendations have been taken into consideration in preparing the Sixth Five Year Plan subject to financial and administrative constraints.

**Pending-Labour Cases in Court Against
Nagesh Woollen Mills Spinning Unit
Spot, Ludhiana**

1219. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several labour cases are pending since long in the court of sessions judge, Ludhiana (Punjab) against the Nagesh Hosiery Woollen Mills Spinning Unit, Ludhiana;

(b) if so, details thereabout and action being taken to expedite decision thereon and the causes of undue delay; and

(c) whether the above mills has since fraudulantly changed its name to Nagesh Knit Wears Unit No. 2 to mislead the Labour, taxation and other laws by showing false location etc. on paper, if so, action taken thereon; if not, any high level enquiry to ascertain facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SNHA): (a) and (b). The matter falls within the sphere of action of the Government of Punjab under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

According to the State Government, no labour case is pending in the Court of Sessions Judge, Ludhiana against M/s. Nagesh Hosiery Mills (Spinning Unit), Ludhiana; a number of cases is pending in the Labour Court, Ludhiana.

(c) According to the State Government, due to partition among the proprietors of this establishment, this unit has since 1979 been split into two part, viz., M/s Nagesh Knit Wears and M/s Nagesh Hosiery Export and these units have been made parties to the disputes by the workers by making

application to the Labour Court. The State Government are not aware that the aforesaid partition of the Mills was brought about to mislead the Government authorities or to evade taxation.

Increase in Cost of Silica Quartzite

1220. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently sharp fall in the production of Silica Quartzite from the Silica Quartzite Mines of Burn Standard Co. in Monghyr district so that the company is to buy the same from the other private parties which previously it used to supply them after fulfilling its own demand;

(b) if so, facts in details for the last five years of production with year-wise break-up;

(c) whether it is a fact that the establishment cost of the company at Monghyr per metric tonne of the Silica Quartzite has increased ten fold in the last two years;

(d) if so, facts in details;

(e) whether an appointment of under-qualified Mining Engineer as per the criterion of Indian Bureau of Mines there is responsible for this debacle; and

(f) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Burn Standard Co. Ltd was incorporated on 1.12.76. Year-wise break-up of production from the time of incorporation is as follows:—

(Unit: MT)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
(i) Burdah Mines	11,500	9,115	4,194	2,746
(ii) Baissa Mines	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Sumri Satpahari Mines	1,200	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) and (d). Establishment cost at the Monghyr mines are more or less fixed in nature and have no direct relation to quantum of output. Establishment cost have, however, increased from Rs. 52,000 (approx) in 1979 to Rs. 77,000 in 1980. The increase is mainly due to upward revision of pay scales following new wage agreement.

(e) No, Sir. The reasons for decline in production *inter alia* include:—

(1) certain restrictions imposed in working of mines by Director-General of Mines Safety, particularly those limiting the quantum of blasting operations;

(2) acute shortage of explosives;

(3) delay in renewal of mining lease;

(4) consumer preference for better quality of products.

(f) The Authorities concerned have been moved by the company for obtaining relaxation of restrictions in blasting operations. Plans have also been drawn up for operating all three mines in 1981 and necessary procedural requirements are under process. However, it is for the Government of Bihar to consider the overall question of production of silica quartzite in this area.

Change of Quarters on Discordial Relations with Neighbour

1221. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on recommendation of Chief Welfare Officer/Area Welfare Officer, quarters on having discordial relations with neighbours are changed/cancelled through the Directorate of Estates;

(b) the number of complaints/recommendations received by the Chief Welfare Officer against the present occupants of Sector 'C', Albert Square, Gole Market, New Delhi since 1978;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the complaints were investigated by the Area Welfare Officer and local police and their findings were received by the Chief Welfare Officer and whether any discrimination was made by the authorities in shifting the quarters of allottees; and

(d) What action has been taken by the authorities on these findings and against the officials erring in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) Complaints of strained relations among allottees of Government quarters brought before the Chief Welfare Officer are referred, in the first instance, to the concerned Area Welfare Officer for enquiry and for bringing about reapproachment among the concerned parties. Where the Area Welfare Officer does not succeed in achieving this and recommends shifting of an allottee, and, if the Chief Welfare Officer, on examination of the report of the Area Welfare Officer, comes to conclusion that shifting of an allottee is desirable in the interest of peace in the locality, suitable recommendation is made in this regard to the Directorate of Estates.

(b) Two.

(c) and (d). The two complaints were got enquired into by the Area Welfare Officer. In one case, it came to notice that the local police had enquired into certain complaints filed before it against an allottee and members of his family. A report on the findings of the local police was obtained. After assessing the merits of each case in the light of reports of the Area Welfare Officer and also the police report, in one case, the C.W.O. recommended shifting of the allottee; and, in the other case, the employer Department of the erring allottee was asked to give him a stern warning and advise him to behave properly in future.

Poland's offer for Joint Venture with India in the field of Energy Generating Equipment

1222. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland has offered joint venture with India in third country in the field of energy generating equipment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). During the Vth Session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission meeting held in March, 1979 both the countries expressed interest in cooperation in the construction of power projects in third countries. BHEL and ELEKTRIM of Poland are exploring these possibilities.

Golden Handshake Offer

1223. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offer of 'Golden handshake' is struck;

(b) the details of 'Golden handshake' offer; and

(c) the progress made in this offer by his Ministry and response from personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir,

(b) In the context of post 1962 large-scale induction of officers resulting in stagnation at the level of Majors in the matter of promotion, certain proposals were taken up for consideration. One of the proposals related to providing inducement to superseded majors to seek premature retirement by giving certain weigh-

tage for grant of pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity and also lump sum payment.

(c) Subsequently, the Government decided to upgrade 1,283 posts of Majors to Lt. Cols. and a new selection grade for 20 percent of the posted strength of Majors was also introduced. As a result of these decisions 60 percent officers of the rank of Majors could expect promotions to the rank of Lt. Col. Besides, pay of time-scale Lt. Cols. has also been enhanced. In view of these, there has been a qualitative change in the proposal earlier formulated to give inducement to superseded Majors for seeking premature retirement. A final view on this proposal has not been taken as yet.

Shortage of Bus Chassis

1224. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Industries which are manufacturing bus-chassis in the country;

(b) the quantity of bus-chassis manufactured yearly in each Industry;

(c) whether it is a fact that the country is facing a great shortage of bus-chassis; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to ease the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Presently there are four manufacturers of bus chassis in the country viz.

(1) M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(2) M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras.

(3) M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.

(4) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.

(b) The number of bus chassis manufactured as reported by each of the above manufacturers during 1980 was as follows:—

Telco	7934 Nos.
Ashok Leyland	6375 Nos.
Hindustan Motors	55 Nos.
Premier Automobiles	68 Nos.

(c) There is a substantial demand for chassis of the preferred makes. viz. Ashok Leyland and Telco.

(d) Steps have been taken by the Govt. to augment the production through input support, technical support, import of components under concessional rate of custom duty as also through the creation of additional capacity.

दिल्ली नगर निगम के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास

1225. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के सेवा-निवृत्त तथा मृतक कर्मचारियों के ऐसे कितने आश्रित हैं, जिन्होंने निगम के क्वार्टर खाली नहीं किए हैं और उन को यह छूट क्यों दी गई है, जब कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बिना बारी के आधार पर कितने क्वार्टर आवंटित किये गये और ये क्वार्टर किन परिस्थितियों में आवंटित किये गये तथा मंडिकल आधार के अतिरिक्त किस आधार पर अन्य व्यक्तियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित किये गये थे;

(ग) निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर आवंटित करने में क्या नीति अपनाई गई है और क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को अनुपात के अनुसार क्वार्टर आवंटित किए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कारण हैं और क्या इन कर्मचारियों के लिये एक थक प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश मकवाणा): (क) से (घ). इस संबंध में दिल्ली नगर निगम के सामान्य खंड द्वारा निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी गई है।

(क) 69 मामलों में निगम के सेवा-निवृत्त और मृतक कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों ने आवास खाली नहीं किए हैं। वे अवेध कब्जाधारी हैं और उन को कोई छूट नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) निगम के 28 निवास बिना बारी के आधार पर आवंटित किए गए हैं और उन के व्योरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) 16 क्वार्टर उन कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किए गए हैं जो स्वयं अथवा उनके आश्रित टी० बी०/कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं।

(2) 4 क्वार्टर आपातकालीन/विषम समय पर ड्यूटी करने वाले कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किए गए हैं।

(3) 3 क्वार्टर अनुसूचित जाति/अनु० जनजाति के कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किए गए हैं जो टी बी से भी पीड़ित हैं।

(4) 5 क्वार्टर उन अधिकारियों को आवंटित किए गए हैं जो प्रतिनियुक्ति पर दि० न० नि० के सामान्य खंड में नियुक्त किए गए थे।

(ग) और (घ). नगर निगम द्वारा अनु-मोदित नीति के अनुसार श्रेणी 3/4 में स्पष्ट रिक्तियों का 5 प्रतिशत और श्रेणी 1 और 2 में स्पष्ट रिक्तियों का 10 प्रतिशत निगम के अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति के कर्मचारियों को आवास के आवंटन के लिए आरक्षित हैं और तदनुसार आवंटन किया जाता है।

नियम द्वारा अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति के कर्मचारियों को एक अलग प्रतीक्षा सूची भी रखी जाती है ।

लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों का स्थान निर्धारण

1226. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 30 लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र कहां कहां स्थित हैं, उन के नाम क्या हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक का वर्तमान पूंजी निवेश कितना है; और

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक के प्रबन्ध मंडल ने कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्री ०२० संगमा) : (क) तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशालय के पास पंजीकृत लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों के अलावा देश में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये 32 आशय पत्र/ औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। पार्टियों के नाम, संयंत्रों के स्थापनास्थल तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति हेतु आवेदन करते समय प्राक्कल्पित पूंजी निवेश को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा ग्राम तौर पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने बताया है कि 28 पार्टियों ने उन को वित्तीय सहायता के लिए लिखा है और उन्होंने अभी तक तीन परियोजनाओं के लिए पुनर्निर्गत सहायता की स्वीकृति दी है और चार परियोजनाओं को प्रत्यक्ष सहायता दी है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	प्राक्कल्पित निवेश (रु० लाखों में)
1	2	3	4
1.	एग्नीमा प्रोजेक्ट इन्जीनियरिंग एण्ड कन्सल्टैन्सी	जिला कांगड़ा हिमाचल प्रदेश	450
2.	अमीरगढ़ सीमेंट (प्रा०) लि०	जिला बनारसकंठा गुजरात	308.71
3.	बी० रामास्वामी (म०पालिके सीमेंट्स एण्ड मिनरस)	जिला चित्रदुर्ग कर्नाटक	293
4.	मै० जुपीटर सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	गुजरात जिला ज.मनगर	400
5.	साउथ इण्डिया सीमेंट प्रा० लि०	जिला गुलबर्ग कर्नाटक	332.60
6.	रेवा कोल्डफील्ड्स	जिला रायगढ़ मध्य प्रदेश	435
7.	इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन उड़ीसा	जिला सुन्दरगढ़ उड़ीसा	365
8.	गढ़वाल मण्डल विकास निगम लि०	जिला देहरादून उत्तर प्रदेश	367

1	2	3	4
9. डा० एस० एन० गांधी	जिला बनासकंठा गुजरात	सूचित नहीं किया गया है	
10. श्री के० चेन्ना वरेप्पा (नेशनल सीमेंट एंड केमिकल इन्डस्ट्रीज)	जिला अदिलाबाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश		320
11. रत्ना सीमेंट	जिला बेलगांव कर्नाटक		401
12. एम० एस० राजपुरोहित	जिला सिरौही राजस्थान		331.99
13. एम्रीमा प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सलटैंसी सर्विसेज	जिला चन्द्रपुर महाराष्ट्र		351
14. मंसर्स ए० आर० सी० सीमेन्ट लि०	जिला देहरादून उत्तर प्रदेश		349.10
15. के० आई० विद्यासागर	जिला के० बी० रंगारेड्डी आन्ध्र प्रदेश		400
16. रनबीर खटाऊ	जिला बनासकंठा गुजरात		430
17. ककातिया सीमेंट लि०	जिला कृष्णा आन्ध्र प्रदेश		365
18. बी० बैकटस्वामी	जिला करनूल आन्ध्र प्रदेश		365.50
19. हरीगंगा सीमेंट लि०	जिला चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)		180
20. नागार्जुन सीमेंट लि०	जिला नालगोंडा आन्ध्र प्रदेश		365.50
21. डक्कन सीमेंट लि०	जिला नालगोंडा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)		213
22. नेम कुमारकेसरीमल पोरवाल	जिला चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)		400
23. राणा हनुमान सिंह	जिला बालाघाट (मध्य प्रदेश)		460
24. राजस्थान स्टेट इन्डस्ट्रियल एण्ड मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	जिला पाली राजस्थान		323
25. —वही—	जिला सीकर राजस्थान		323
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28. —वही—	जिला जयपुर राजस्थान		323
29. के० —वही—	जिला ठुडुपाह (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)		65.50
30. डक्कन झलकली	जिला गुलबर्गा कर्नाटक		353
31. दार्जिलिंग डुअर्स प्लान्टेशन लि०	जिला रायपुर आन्ध्र प्रदेश		317
32. प्रेम चन्द कासलीवाल	जिला धार आन्ध्र प्रदेश		370

Grant sanctioned by Centre for Development of Cottage Industries to Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan

1227. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the grant sanctioned by the Centre in 1978-79 and 1979-80 for the development of cottage industries, agriculture, education and horticulture to persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of Rajasthan State; and

(b) whether it was properly utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Amounts sanctioned from Special Central Assistance for tribal sub-Plan areas in the concerned sector are as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1978-79	1979-80
Agriculture including Horticulture	23.00	7.50
Industries including cottage industries	16.00	18.00
Education	49.00	53.50

(b) Yes, Sir.

राजस्थान की सीमेंट का आबंटन

1228. श्री बीलल राम सारण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1978, 1979 और 1980 के दौरान राजस्थान को आबंटित सीमेंट का कोटा इस के पड़ोसी राज्यों अर्थात् गुजरात हरियाणा और पंजाब को आबंटित कोटे की तुलना में तथा इस राज्य की जनसंख्या, क्षेत्र तथा इसकी परियोजनाओं के आकार को देखते हुए राज्य की मांग और आवश्यकता से काफी कम था, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सीमेंट नियंत्रक के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत पहली दो तिमाहियों की बढ़ी हुई अवधि के दौरान उठाये गये सीमेंट के कोटे को तीसरी तिमाही के लिए आबंटन के साथ समायोजित कर दिया गया है, और यदि हां, तो उसके आधार क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या बढ़ाई गई अवधि के चीनी के कोटे को अगले महीने के कोटे के विपरीत समायोजित नहीं किया गया है, और यदि हां, तो क्या सीमेंट के कोटे के लिए भी कोई सिद्धान्त लागू किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) सीमेंट की सम्पूर्ण उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों को सीमेंट का तिमाही आबंटन जनसंख्या और क्षेत्र आदि के आधार पर न किया जा कर पिछली खपत के मापदण्ड के आधार पर निश्चित किया जाता है। वर्ष 1978, 1979 और 1980 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य को हरियाणा, पंजाब और गुजरात राज्यों को तुलना में

किए गए सीमेंट का आबंटन निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	राजस्थान	हरियाणा	पंजाब	गुजरात
1978	6,07,000	6,99,000	10,00,000	14,62,500
1979	6,29,300	6,89,485	9,85,125	16,92,500
1980	5,71,700	6,19,500	9,11,900	15,39,300

(ख) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत विभिन्न वितरणों को सप्लाई की जाने वाली मात्रा के आबंटन में राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित समय को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में सीमेंट नियंत्रक द्वारा ये निर्देश जारी किये गए हैं कि सार्वजनिक बिक्री श्रेणी के अंतर्गत पिछली तिमाही के बचे हुए आबंटन में से अगली तिमाही के पहले महीने के प्रथम 15 दिनों में सप्लाई की जा सकती है। किन्तु पिछली तिमाही के आबंटन में बकाया आर्डरों पर की गई सप्लाई को सार्वजनिक बिक्री श्रेणी के लिए आबंटन में से उस तिमाही में समायोजित करना पड़ेगा जिसमें वास्तव में सीमेंट भेजा गया है।

(ग) सीमेंट आबंटन के मामले में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था व्यवहारिक नहीं मानी जाती है।

Organisations seeking Foreign money

1229. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about foreign money pouring in this country in the way other than investment, loan grant etc.;

(b) if so, which are the organisations getting those money; and

(c) whether there is any report of misuse of that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). Foreign contributions for certain specific purposes are per-

mitted to be received by organisations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes under Section 6 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. At present there are about 5,000 organizations spread all over the Country which report to the Government on the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. No specific instance of misuse of foreign contribution received by these organizations has, so far, come to the notice of Government.

सीमेंट प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयाँ

1230. श्री अशोक बहुलोट : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयाँ दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) इस बारे में की गई जाँचवाही का राज्यार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत बानन) : (क) देश में सीमेंट की सामान्य कमी है। इस सीमा तक उपभोक्त सीमेंट प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

(ब) और (ग) सरकार वर्तमान क्षमता का बहुरूप उपयोग करके नई क्षमता की स्वीकृति देकर तथा आयात करके देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रत्येक उपाय कर रही है। राज्य सरकारों को भी सार्वजनिक बिक्री और सीमेंट के वितरण पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए प्रभावी योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में सलाह दी गई है। सुझाई गई योजना की प्रमुख विशेषताएं सीमेंट स्टाकिस्टों को कानूनी रूप से लाइसेंस देना स्टाकिस्टों का उत्पादकों से परिणामी सम्पर्क समाप्त करके राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सीमेंट डीलरों को सीधे नियुक्त करना, परमिट पद्धति को लागू करना तथा योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रशासनिक तंत्र तदनुसार सीमेंट का सार्वजनिक वितरण करने के लिए 16 राज्यों और 3 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने अपनी योजनाएं आरम्भ कर दी है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Job to one person in Every Family

1231. SHRI RASABEHARI
BAHERA:

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken steps to ensure rural youths whose families have not a single earning member in the Government service;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the steps being taken for giving special priority for the selection of

such category of candidates in the interviews held and proposed to be held in near future; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) to (d). This question was considered in the context of the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It was felt that a centralised programme for the purpose at the national level would not be feasible. A decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation, is proposed to be adopted in the Sixth Plan for the purpose. Reference in this connection is invited to paragraph 13.56 of the draft Sixth Plan, an extract of which is attached.

Para 13.56 of the Draft Sixth Plan

While it will be easy to assess the number of salaried position that may become available both in the public and private sectors, and while estimates of the potential for wage employment under the various Plan projects as well as under N.R.E.P. can be made the difficulty will lie in assessing the opportunities for gainful self-employment. This is where the maximum technical and professional input from Universities, research institutes, and credit institutions will be necessary. Based on an analysis of the manpower needing jobs and opportunities available for salaried, wage and self-employment, a suitable strategy will be designed for launching a minimum of "one job for family" programme. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council should also stimulate the organisation of relevant skill upgradation and training programmes, particularly in areas where there are critical gaps in available competence. This will enable employment generation to be based on the scientific utilisation of local resources. This exercise will be particularly important in tribal, hill and other economically backward areas.

Scarcity of Nitrous Oxide

1232. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of nitrous oxide—an anaesthetic;

(b) the factors responsible for this shortage and whether the scarcity has resulted in large number of cancellation or postponement of operations in various hospitals throughout the country;

(c) whether a private firm holds monopoly for the manufacture of this vital aid and if so, details thereof;

(d) whether Government are considering issuing industrial licences to augment the production of nitrous oxide; and

(e) the action proposed by Government to overcome the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). While there is adequate capacity to cater to current requirements of nitrous oxide, temporary shortfalls occur due to short supply of prilled ammonium nitrate the basic raw material for manufacture of this item. As far as can be ascertained, postponement or cancellation of operations in major hospitals in Delhi did not become necessary on this account.

(c) M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. has facilities to manufacture nitrous oxide at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta with a total installed capacity of 392 million litres per annum. M/s. Superior Air Products has also established a unit at Faridabad with an installed capacity of 1000 million litres per annum.

(d) and (e). It is estimated that the total requirement of nitrous oxide

by 1984-85 would be 500 million litres. As against this, the present installed capacity is 492 million litres.

The manufacture of industrial gases, including nitrous oxide, is no longer subject to constraints of licensing. Accordingly except for MRTP houses and FERA companies any other unit can establish fresh capacity without a licence in an area which is not prohibited under the present locational policy of Government.

Permission to instal additional capacity to M/s. Hindustan Lever

1233. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Lever has been given permission to instal an additional capacity of 20,000 tonnes detergents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Colgate Palmolive Company has been allowed to manufacture 20,000 tonnes detergent per annum; and

(c) if so, the reasons that weighted with Government in providing these multinational companies with new licences for the manufacture of detergents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have been granted a letter of Intent for the manufacture of 10,000 tonnes per annum of Synthetic Detergents in their existing unit in Jammu.

(b) Two applications by this company, as also applications by several other companies, are under the consideration of Government.

(c) As the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents is an activity covered under Appendix I to the Industrial Policy Statement of 1973, it is open to MRTP/FERA companies.

Utilisation of Solar Energy

1234. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether intensive studies for utilisation of solar energy are being carried out;

(b) whether Government propose to establish a satellite in orbit with a large photovoltaic array consisting of solar cells to convert solar energy into electricity; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Funds for solar Energy in Sixth Plan

1235. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

the amount of funds allocated for the development of solar energy in the Sixth Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): An amount of Rs. 50 crores has been allotted in the Sixth Plan for the development of new and renewable sources of energy and for the development of technologies related to more efficient utilization of conventional sources of energy of which about Rs. 40 crores is for the development and utilization of direct and indirect forms of solar energy.

Ban on Import of Unhygienic Technology by Multinationals

1236. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a charge made by the International Longshare Men's and Warehouse Men's Union (ILWU) that the Berkelay (California) detergent plant of Colgate-Palmolive exposes its workers to various toxic compounds including 1, 4 dioxane which causes cancer;

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that such technology is not imported by the Colgate-Palmolive to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Government has no information.

(c) Applications by M/s. Colgate Palmolive, Bombay for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents, as also applications by other companies, are under consideration of the Government.

While the Government has not permitted import of technology for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents so far, should this become necessary in future, it would be ensured that no technology involving any hazard to health is imported into the country.

Nomination of Manipuri Civil and Police Officers for IAS and IPS

1237. SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Manipuri Civil and Police Officers nominated for

the IAS and IPS respectively during the period from 1st April, 1980;

(b) the number of deputationists of the IAS and IPS Cadre in Manipur at present (category-wise); and

(c) to how many of such deputationists, extension of period of deputation have been granted and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No officer of the Manipur Civil Service or Police Service was appointed to the IAS or IPS during the said period.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1238. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his 26th Annual Report for the year 1978-79; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Copies of the 26th Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1978-79 have been sent to all the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Concerned Central Ministries/Departments. They have been requested to take expeditious action on the recommendations made by the Commissioner and intimate to this Ministry the action taken or proposed to be taken by them.

Additional vacancies of generals in the Army

1239. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently created some additional vacancies of Generals in the Army with a view to remove acute stagnation and open avenues for the promotions right from the ranks of Majors and Lt. Colonels etc. etc.;

(b) total number of promotions likely to be affected in Army, Navy and Air Force as a result of this decision.

(c) whether Government propose to devise similar ways and means to remove chronic stagnation prevalent in the ranks of sepoy and other JCOs and NCOs and ensure their promotion to the rank of Field Officer as in the para-military forces where constable can rise upto the ranks of Dy. Commandant and CSO; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Army, a total of 1283 posts of Major have been upgraded to Lt-Col, 583 posts of Lt-Col. to Colonel, 125 posts of Colonel/Lt-Col. to Brigadier, 62 posts of Brigadiers to Major-General and 11 post of Major-General to Lt-General. Similarly a total of 120 posts of Lt-Commander in the Navy have been upgraded to Commander, 60 posts of Commander to Captain, 8 posts of Captain/Commodore to Rear-Admiral and 3 posts of Rear-Admiral to Vice-Admiral. In the case of Air Force, 360 posts of Sqn-Leaders have been upgraded to Wing-Commander, 80 posts of Wing-Commanders to Group-Captain, 10 posts of Group-Capt to Air-Commodore, 16 posts of Air-Commodore to Air-Vice Marshal

and 5 posts of Air Vice-Marshal to Air Marshal.

(c) and (d). There has been upgradations in the other Ranks of the three Services as indicated below:—

Army: The number of posts in the rank of JCOs has been increased by 40 per cent, those in the case of Havildars by 45 per cent and Naiks by 50 per cent.

Navy: The percentage of increased posts in the various ranks in the Navy ranges from 71 per cent in the case of Petty Officers to 95 per cent in the case of Chief Petty Officers and Master Chief Petty Officers.

Air Force: The increase in the percentages as a result of upgradations ranges from 21 per cent in the case of Warrant Officers to 95 per cent in the case of Sergeants.

The variations in the percentages in the three Services are on account of the requirements of the three Services, rank structure, etc.

Besides these upgradations in the Other Ranks, there is provision for direct entry of JCOs and Other Ranks into the officer cadre. Nearly 1/5th of the vacancies in the commissioned officer rank in the Army are filled by promotion from the ranks under the two schemes viz., Army Cadet College Wing and Permanent Commission (Special List).

In the case of Air Force, Airmen are entitled to a maximum quota of 35 per cent of the annual intake of the recruitment to the commissioned ranks in Ground Duty Branches. In the Navy also there is provision for induction of Sailors in the Officer cadre.

The number of Honorary Lieutenants and Hon. Captains in the Army and their equivalents in the other two Services has also been increased.

Report of Committee on Jail conditions

1240. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large incidents of inhuman behaviour towards prisoners in jails leading to widespread indignation and tension;

(b) whether the Committee enquiring into the conditions in jails in the country has submitted any provisional or final report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are proposed by Government to fulfil the basic needs like wholesome food blankets, human treatment and attend grievances of prisoners in the jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (d). "Prisons" being a State subject the information was called for from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. So for Assam, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have sent their replies. As intimated by Delhi Administration it is incorrect that there are a large number of such incidents in the Central Jail, Tihar, in West Bengal, no such incident occurred during the last few years and no incident of inhuman behaviour towards prisoners leading to widespread indignation and tension has been reported in rest of the above mentioned States/UTs. As regards basic needs like food, clothing, etc. food of appropriate caloric value and clothings according to the climatic conditions are supplied to prisoners.

Adequate arrangements also exist for redressing the grievances of the prisoners. In some jails grievances boxes have been provided in the wards which are easily accessible to the prisoners. Under the award of the Seventh Finance Commission funds are being given to some of the States for improvement in diet, clothing etc.

(b) and (c). The Committee on Jail Reforms under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice A. N. Mulla (Retd.) has submitted an interim report on the Central Jail, Tihar. The recommendations contained in the report broadly emphasise three basic aspects which required to be dealt with on a priority basis. These are: (i) the need to decongest the prison population and to evolve a system of proper classification of prisoners in keeping with their personal characteristics and correctional requirements; (ii) the need to reorganise, reorient and develop the prison staff to cater adequately to the modern requirements of custody and correction; and (iii) the need to streamline the institutional programmes to consonance with the overall objective of imprisonment i.e. protection of society and the reformation of offenders.

The Committee is continuing its further deliberation and its report on the jails of the country as a whole is awaited.

Winding up of Special Cell on Industry

1241. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special cell in the Ministry to monitor the activities of the industry and supply it with inputs had been wound up;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to revive the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Production Monitoring Groups have been constituted in the Ministry of Industry for different industries. Among other things these Groups will coordinate inputs and infrastructure requirements in the activation of production for each industry. An Inter-Ministerial review of the consumption, production, import and distribution of selected non-ferrous metals is also carried out at regular intervals.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steps to set up Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

1242. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what positive steps, Government have taken for setting up a Ship Repairing yard at Haldia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A Project Report for setting up of Ship Repairing facilities at Haldia has been prepared. Based on the feasibility studies, Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta have submitted the proposal for consideration of Government for creation of these facilities at Haldia.

Tripartite Committee of Employees Workers Meeting

1243. SHRI VIJYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Tripartite Committee consisting of employees, workers and State Governments met in New Delhi in January, 1981 to discuss the amendments

of the Bidi and Cigar workers (conditions and employment) Act;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The meeting suggested that the Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment Act, 1966) be suitably amended so as to make clear the position of obligations on the part of contractors employed by the principal employers in regard to workers, and also to make the various penal provisions in the Act more deterrent. These suggestions are being examined.

Accumulation of Coir Products due to lack of Foreign Orders

1244. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated accumulated stock of coir yarn and coir good due to the lack of foreign orders;

(b) the steps taken by Coir Board to help the workers in this industry who are facing unemployment due to the crisis in industry;

(c) how much stock was purchased by the Central Government establishments according to the direction given by the Prime Minister to ease the situation; and

(d) if lifting of stock by the Central Government establishment have not been effected; the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There has been no practice of collection of figures by the Coir Board of stocks of coir yarn and coir products with the Industry. However, Government is aware that there has been some accumulation of stocks of coir yarn and coir goods owing to fall in exports.

(b) The Coir Board and the Government have taken the following measures to improve the intake of coir and coir products from within the country and abroad:

(i) for improving the internal movement, availability of wagons has been ensured.

(ii) Various Ministries in the Central Govt. have been requested to buy more coir materials. They have been requested to issue similar instructions to the Undertakings and Offices under them.

(iii) State Governments have been requested to maximise the use of coir furnishings in Government offices, public enterprises and Government controlled/aided institutions.

(iv) Efforts are being made to increase our trade with countries, particularly with whom we have bilateral trade agreements.

(v) Efforts are also being made to increase domestic sales and for this purpose special teams have been formed in association with State enterprises to canvas orders from prospective customers.

(c) and (d). Central Government establishments have been requested by the Ministry of Industry to maximise the use of coir furnishings and purchases by them are of a continuous nature. Separate figures for the stocks purchased by them are not readily available as no specific accounts of sales to Government are kept by the Coir Board.

Industrial Growth Rate

1246. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the Industrial growth rate in November, December, 1980 and January and February, 1981; and

(b) how does it compare with the negative growth rate during 1979-80?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The order of rise in the provisional index of industrial production from the C. S. O. for November 1980 over November 1979, is 6.4 per cent compared to a decline of 0.7 per cent in the month of November 1979 over November 1978. The index for December 1980 projected in the Ministry of Industry on the basis of provisional available production data worked out to be 9.4 per cent higher than the corresponding month of 1979 whereas the provisional index for December 1979 was 5.4 per cent lower than in December, 1978.

In regard to January 1981, the production of crucial industries put together namely electricity, coal, saleable steel, petroleum refinery products, crude petroleum and cement in the overall works out to be 11.3 per cent higher in January 1981 than in the corresponding month of last year. The provisional index of industrial production for January 1980 stood 2.9 per cent lower than in January 1979. No projections are yet available for February, 1981.

हिमाचल देश में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाना

1247. श्री एच. वल्लभ सुल्तानपुरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन-किन रेल लाइनों को बिछाने का कार्य छठी योजना में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख)गत 34 वर्षों के दौरान श्री इस राज्य में कितनी लंबी रेल लाइनें बिछाई गई है ; और

(ग) उन रेल लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए सर्वेक्षण अब तक किया जा चुका है ?

योजना और भूमि मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) मून्व (ख) नगरोटा से जीगिन्दर नगर तक 55 किलोमीटर ।

(ग) 1. साकेत-कालक

2. शिमला-नरकंडा और शिमला मांतरिक संचार

3. कांगडा-कुलू

4. नंगल बांध-तलवाडा

5. जगधरी-पाम्रोटा-राजवन

6. कालका-परबानू

Restoration of practice of second Notice to Employees Before Dismissal

1248. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the Confederation of Central Government Employees had met him to seek restoration of the practice of giving the employee a second notice before he is awarded dismissal;

(b) whether Government are aware that a show-cause notice used to be given to the employees on the proposed punishment under Article 311 of the Constitution before it was changed by the Forty-second amendment which eliminated the second opportunity; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Article 311(2) of the Constitution, as it stands now after its amendment by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, clearly provides that it shall not be necessary to give a notice to the Government servant to show cause against the penalty proposed to be imposed on him on the basis of the evidence adduced during the enquiry. The disciplinary rules governing Government employees have been amended to conform to the amended constitutional provisions.

Quantity of Salt imported by W. B.

1249. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the States producing salt in the country;

(b) the quantity of salt imported by West Bengal from the producing

States for the last three years (State-wise and year-wise);

(c) whether Government are aware that due to transport problems salt movement gets severely affected; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Salt producing States are:

Andhra Pradesh
Goa, Daman & Diu
Gujarat
Himachal Pradesh
Karnataka
Maharashtra
Orissa
Pondicherry
Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu
West Bengal.

(b) Quantities of salt imported by West Bengal from other producing States during the last three years were as follows:—

	1978	1979	1980
	(In tonnes)		
Gujarat	1,08,700	63,800	54,000
Rajasthan	4,500	100	3,800
Tamil Nadu	2,11,400	2,34,600	2,88,400

In addition, production of salt in West Bengal was 4900 tonnes during 1978, 11,100 tonnes during 1979 and 12,400 tonnes during 1980.

(c) Yes, Sir, occasionally.

(d) The Railway Board and the Directorate General of Shipping are

moved to allot wagons and shipping space on priority basis for movement of salt to West Bengal. Salt is also released for this State from the stocks of salt maintained by Government, whenever considered expedient.

BHEL's delay in Completion of Power Projects in Libya

1250. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in completing the power Project undertaken by B.H.E.L. in Libya within the contractual period of 20 months;

(b) the reason for the delay in completing a subsidiary project in Libya to be completed within 13 months (this project to run concurrently alongwith the above project);

(c) when they are likely to be completed now; and

(d) the steps being taken to complete the projects as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Reference perhaps is to the Tripoli West Power Project. The contractual period for this Project was 35 months for the 220 kv sub-station, 36 months for the first Unit and first set of spares and 42 months for the second Unit and the second set of spares. The Units have already been synchronised. For achieving the contractual completion, reliability run has to be carried out for which discussions with the customers and the consultants are being held.

(b) Reference perhaps is to the renovation of one of the boilers of the existing power station in Libya. This job has been completed three weeks ahead of schedule.

(a) and (d). As stated above, one project has been completed, while the reliability run on the other will be carried out after the discussions with the customer and the consultants have been concluded.

Special Planning for Hill Areas

1251. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that hill area planning involves different strategy, techniques and priorities and more flow of Central assistance than that of Plain area planning in view of different geographic and climatic conditions of these areas; and

(b) if so, the particulars of areas of planning such as irrigation, seeds fertilizers and implements for the development of agriculture and horticulture in which such a different strategy and technique have been adopted by the Centre for implementation in the hilly areas, particularly Himachal Pradesh together with the allocations under these heads made during the Fifth Five Year Plan and proposed under the Sixth Five Year Plan, recently approved by the Planning Commission and NDC?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Sixth Plan, the sectors and sub-sectors in which specific strategies and techniques will be pursued in the hill areas would be in agri-horticulture, water and land management, silvi-pasture development, soil erosion, forestry, Animal husbandry, selective industries and conservation of environment. The particulars of such strategy as well as the figures of sectoral allocations for Himachal Pradesh for both the Fifth Plan and the Sixth Plan are indicated in statements I and II.

Statement—I

Proposed Strategy for the Hill Areas during the Sixth Plan.

Broadly the hill areas strategy during the Sixth Plan would aim at a balance in emphasis between bene-

fiary-oriented and infrastructural development programmes, keeping in view the vital importance of ecological restoration and conservation. The bill area plan would seek to promote sustainable development through better water and land use and control of soil erosion through watershed management, afforestation, silvi-pasture development and replacement of annual crops with perennial shrubs and trees and plantation crops in steep slopes and development of other high value-low volume crops linked with processing and marketing. In the Himachal Pradesh context for instance, horticulture, particularly apple cultivation has received widespread interest. This has to be supported by appropriate steps in post-harvest technology and marketing. Shortage of packing material has become a big problem leading to deforestation of valuable timber trees. Appropriate solutions will have to be found to tackle this problem. In those parts of the hills where out-migration of men has taken place, it would be necessary to introduce agricultural implements and machinery which could be handled by women. Since women do most of the jobs, opportunities will have to be provided for upgrading their skills in Krishi and Van Vigyan Kendras.

In order to prevent soil erosion and to provide irrigation without unfavourable consequences, like land slides and erosion, an integrated strategy has to be evolved based on

mini-watershed, management programmes. The technology of water harvesting in small ponds and reservoirs on a water-shed basis and storing them for use during winter and spring will be developed. Afforestation of catchment areas will be given priority. Scientific management of pasture lands and animal husbandry programme supported by a strong preventive and curative animal health programme, together with processing and marketing of the produce will receive special attention. In order to conserve the genetic medicinal and food plants, fruits, orchards and other flowers, biosphere reserves, national parks and gene sanctuaries would be developed. New approaches will be introduced for meeting the basic needs of hill people comprising water, food work, fodder, feed, fuel and fertilizer. For example, the need for nutrients to crops would be largely met through biological and mineral fertilizers. This would reduce the dependence on unproductive cattle kept solely for manuring purposes. Cultivation of legumes both for fodder and grain purposes together with suitable rhizohal cultures will be taken up on a large scale in forest canopies. In order to create awareness among the public on problems of conservation and environment, 'Eco-development camps' with the help of staff and students of universities and 'Eco-development forces' consisting of ex-servicemen will be organised.

Statement—II

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	Allocation during the Fifth plan.	Allocation during the Sixth plan.
1	2	3
1. Agriculture	1727	3014
2. Land Reforms	180	600
3. Minor Irrigation	820	21 00

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1	2	3
4. Soil and Water conservation		413	1577
5. Area Development
6. Food		26	625
7. Animal Husbandry	}	590	675
8. Dairy Development			
9. Fisheries		34	180
10. Forests		1368	2900
11. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.		25	..
12. C. D. and Panchayats		203	300
13. Special Programme for Rural Development .		..	1690
I. Agriculture and Allied Services.		5386	14086
II. Cooperation		290	675
Irrigation		458	1045
Flood Control Projects		60	335
Power		4350	13973
III-Irrigation, Flood Control and Power . . .		4868	15353
Village and Small Industries		284	905
Medium and Large Industries		352	800
Mining		96	100
IV. Industry and Minerals		732	1805
Ports, Light houses and shipping
Civil Aviation		30	190
Roads and Bridges		3204	10000
Road Transport		455	950
Water Transport	10
Tourism		214	700
Telecommunications	15
V. Transport and Communications		3903	11865
General Education		914	
Art and Culture.		32	
Technical Education		40	

1	2	3
Medical (Excluding ESI) }		
Employees State Insurance Scheme }	467	1618
Public Health and Sanitation }		
Sewerage and Water Supply	768	5000
Housing (excluding Police Housing) }		
Police Housing }	589	1148
Urban Development	143	375
Information and Publicity	30	50
Labour and Labour Welfare	46	70
Welfare of Scheduled Castes }		
Scheduled Tribes and }	174	450
Other Backward Classes }		
Social Welfare	25	198
Nutrition	129	242
VI-Social and Community Services.	3357	10926
Secretariat Economic Services }		
Economic Advice and Statistics }	9	25
Others General Economic Services	29	..
VII. Economic Services	38	45
Stationery and Printing	19	170
Public Works	425	900
Others . . . . .	..	175
VIII. General Services	444	1245
Un-allocated	4877	..
Grand Total	23895	56000

Commission on Alternative Energy

1252. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-
WAI:

SHR DHARAM DAS SHAS-
TRI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to
form a Commission on alternative
sources of energy;

(b) if so, its aims and objects; and

(c) the present stage about its for-
mation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-
MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c).
The Government have decided to
establish an Alternative Energies
Commission. It is proposed that the
Commission shall be responsible for
formulating policies and programmes
for the development of new and re-
newable sources of energy, for coor-
dinating and intensifying research and
development activities in this area
and for ensuring implementation of
Government's policies in regard to
all matters concerning new and re-
newable sources of energy.

**Threat of Closure of the Cement Fac-
tories, Hyderabad**

1253. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of considerable disruption in produc-
tion and threat of closure of the ce-
ment factories in South of Hyderabad

because of denial of coal supplies from
the western coalfields;

(b) if so, what are the industries;

(c) the places where cement facto-
ries have been affected;

(d) to what extent the coal was
supplied to them during the month of
December 1980 and January 1981;

(e) the estimated loss in cement
production being suffered by these
cement units as a result thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government
to remove the bottlenecks in the
supply of coal to these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.
A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Seven
cement factories in South are linked
for part of their coal supplies from
Chanda coalfields of Western Coal-
fields Ltd. They have reported short
supply of coal which has adversely
affected the production of cement.

(c) and (d). The cement factories
linked with Chanda coalfields are
situated at Ammasandra, Dalmiapu-
ram, Karur, Panyam, Sankaridrug,
Talaiyuthu and Tulukapatti. A state-
ment-I showing their linkage of coal
on Chanda coal-fields and receipt of
coal by them in December, 1980 and
January, 1981 is attached.

(e) It is not possible to quantify
the loss in cement production exclu-
sively due to short supply of coal
from Chanda coal-fields. However, a
Statement showing the production and
percentage utilisation of capacity of
the aforementioned cement factories
during the months of December, 1980
and January, 1981 is attached.

(f) The coal supplies to cement
factories are reviewed regularly and
steps taken to step up coal supplies
to cement industry.

Statement-I

Names of cement factories having part linkage of coal on Chanda Coal Fields, their location and receipts of coal in December, 1980 and January, 1981.

(IN TONNES)

Name of the Factory	Name of the State where located	Monthly coal linkage	Receipts	
			December	January
1. Ammasandra	Karnataka	6200	4462	2665
2. Dalmiapuram	Tamil Nadu	2200	1377	Nil
3. Karur	Do.	1600	897	943
4. Panyam	Andhra Pradesh	1600	Nil	1040
5. Sankaridrug	Tamil Nadu	1600	237	2000
6. Talaiyuthu	Do.	1600	Nil	61
7. Tulukapatti	Do.	6000	*1380(P)	*3946(P)
		20800	8353	10655
Total Percentage of receipts to the linkage.			40%	51%

* Provisional.

Statement-II

Production and percentage utilisation of the cement factories situated in Southern Region during the month of December, 1980—January, 1981.

(in tonnes)

Name of the factory	Monthly capacity	December 1980	% age	Jan. 1981	% age
Ammasandra	42500	37128	87	37340	88
Dalmiapuram	43750	56355	129	46397	106
Karur	33333	35586	107	33009	99
Panyam	44250	31501	71	28769	65
Sankaridrug	50000	33901	68	43122	86
Talaiyuthu	76083	41920	55	56722	75
Tulukapatti	33333	42120	126	34538	104
Total percentage	323249	278511	86	279897	87

**Capacity utilisation vehicles factory
Jabalpur**

1254. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of capacity utilisation of vehicles factory at Jabalpur during the five years;

(b) reason for lower capacity utilisation; and

(c) measures proposed to be taken, if any, to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The average percentage of capacity utilisation of the vehicles factory at Jabalpur during the last five years was 70.5 per cent. . . .

(b) The main reasons for lower capacity utilisation were power and water shortage and non-availability of components etc., from indigenous sources.

(c) All measures like provision of balancing equipment, improvement of power and water supply and increased supply of components, from the civil trade and abroad, are being taken to improve the situation.

Production of Cement from Boiler-ash

1255. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kanpur Indian Institute of Technology has developed a process to produce cement out of boiler-ash from paddy paraboiling and lime;

(b) whether it is also a fact that National Research Development Corporation has experimented to produce

cement by this process on a commercial scale; and

(c) the results thereof and steps to be envisaged for its commercial exploitation during these days of cement shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a process has been developed for manufacture of cement like material from rice husk ash.

(b) The National Research Development Corporation is participating in a development project with a party for manufacture of rice husk cement.

(c) As the project is still in the process of development, it is premature at this stage to indicate the results thereof. Commercial exploitation of the process will depend on the success of the project.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रक्षा/आयुध कारखाने की
स्थापना

1256. श्री राम प्यारे बनिका : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई रक्षा/आयुध कारखाने (ग्राइन्स फैक्टरी) की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय का कोई सचिव इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से विचार विमर्श करने के लिए लखनऊ गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त कारखाना कब और कहाँ स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). नये रक्षा आयुध कारखानों की स्थापित करने के लिए विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों पर सरकार ने कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं किया है। रक्षा उत्पादन की नई इकाइयों को अपने स्वयं में स्थापित करने में उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कई राज्य सरकारों ने दिलचस्पी दिखाई है।

प्रस्तावित नई इकाइयों को कहाँ स्थापित किया जाए इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए रक्षा उत्पादन सचिव ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्ताव के आधार पर लखनऊ का दौरा किया था।

Creation of a base for 10 per cent Industrial Growth

1257. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of industrial activity suggests that it would be possible to create the base for a steady 10 per cent growth in production for 1981-82;

(b) if so, what is the basis of the review which gives this reassuring projection for the future; and

(c) what measures were taken by the present Government to rejuvenate the industrial growth during 1979-80 and whether they are giving indications of good results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The backlog of negative rate of growth during 1979-80 continued in the initial months of the current financial year. However, as per latest indications, industrial

production has shown a revival since July, 1980. The production of crucial industries put together, namely, electricity, coal, saleable steel, petroleum refinery products, crude petroleum and cement in the overall works out to be 11.3 per cent higher in January, 1981 than in the corresponding month of last year.

Factors affecting industrial production have been receiving keen attention at the highest level and appropriate remedial measures have been taken to remove various constraints. Utmost emphasis has been laid on optimum utilisation of existing capacity and serious efforts have been made from the beginning of 1980 to ease the infrastructural bottlenecks. As a result of the positive policy attitudes taken by the Government, it may be expected that there would be an improvement in the performance of the industrial sector in the ensuing years.

Anomalies in Grades of Civilian Employees of Naval Dockyard, Bombay

1258. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to remove ano-

(a) whether it is a fact that after the Third Pay Commission, an Expert Classification Committee was appointed by Government to remove anomalies in grades of the civilian employees of Naval Dockyard, Bombay;

(b) whether the report of the Classification Committee was submitted in 1978 and to remove some more anomalies one man commission was appointed in 1979 and the report of the committee has been submitted to Government in the same year; and

(c) the details of both the reports and action taken thereon and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor and what action government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Pursuant to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, an Expert Classification Committee was appointed, which evaluated all industrial and a few non-industrial jobs in Defence Establishments, including those in Naval Dockyard, Bombay. The Committee made its report in 1979. It was followed by another Committee, namely, Common Category Jobs Committee, which submitted its report in February, 1980.

While the report of the first Committee contained detailed proposals for fitment of Defence workers in pay scales relevant to their skill, as evaluated by that Committee, the second report mainly dealt with the question of parity in grade structure between Defence and Railway workers. Both these reports have been examined and a decision in the matter is expected in the near future.

Recovery Certificates of Provident Fund

31st December, 1980 and the number Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the Provident Fund dues as on 31st December, 1980 and the number of recovery certificates pending with different Collectors as on 31st December, 1980 State-wise; and

(b) the number of establishments and the total membership covered under the Provident Fund Act as on 31st December, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Import of Power Generating Equipments

1260. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(c) whether with the present project have decided not to allow the State Governments to import power generating equipment for their power projects;

(b) if so, the present production by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) of various generating units such as 60, 110, 200, 210 MW and above as against the installed capacity;

(c) whether with the present production of power generating units BHEL is able to meet the requirements of the various States;

(d) if not, the reasons for not allowing the State Governments to import power generating equipment; and

(e) its likely impact on the power generation programme of the State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no decision to disallow the import of power generation equipment altogether.

(b) and (c). BHEL hopes to fully meet the requirement of power generating equipment for power programme envisaged in the VI plan. A statement indicating the installed capacity for sets of various ratings and the order book position of BHEL for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85 is enclosed.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Statement

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Thermal sets				
Capacity: 60 MW				
110 MW	6	6	6	6
120 MW				
210 MW	10	9 or 10	9 or 11	9 or 11
500 MW	..	2	4	3
Order book position:				
60 MW				
firm orders	2	..	..	..
anticipated orders	..	2	2	..
110 MW				
firm orders	3	3	2	..
anticipated orders	..	..	..	..
120 MW				
firm orders	..	..	..	..
anticipated orders	..	..	1	..
210 MW				
firm orders	10	7	1	..
anticipated orders	..	3	8	..
500 MW				
firm orders	1	..	..	..
anticipated orders	..	..	1	3

Demand of Ophthalmic Rough Blanks

1261. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ophthalmic Rough Blanks are in great demand and their requirement is being met by imports only since it is not being manufactured indigenously;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal for the manufacture of Ophthalmic Rough Blanks indigenously;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether Government have agreed to the proposal for the manufacture of ophthalmic blanks in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Although Ophthalmic Glass Rough Blanks are being manufactured indigenously, the production is not sufficient to meet the entire demand. The-

demand supply gap is being met through imports.

(b) to (e). Yes Sir. Messrs Seralakella Glass Works Pvt. Ltd. had made an application for grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of 2,000 tonnes of this item indigenously, that is, without foreign technical collaboration. The applicant has been informed that as the proposed investment in the project is less than Rs. 300 lakhs, it is eligible for registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development, for which he may take necessary action.

बिहार के व्यय में वृद्धि

1262. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार के लिए सम्मिलित 5000 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय को घटा कर 3200 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है जो बिहार के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यय में वृद्धि करने का है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) बिहार की छठी योजना का आकार, राज्य की योजना के प्रारूप में सुझाए गए 4022.46 करोड़ रु० के मुकाबले, राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से 3225 करोड़ रु० नियत किया गया है ।

(ख) संसाधनों की समग्र बाध्यकारिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1980-85 के लिए बिहार की योजना के आकार को बढ़ाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति

1263. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग ने ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का निर्णय किया है जो विकलांग हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी मंत्रालयों को ऐसे अनुदेश जारी करेगी ताकि ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को कुछ राहत मिले और उनकी शिक्षा आदि में सुधार हो सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे विकलांग बच्चों के मामलों पर भी विचार करने का है जो बोल नहीं सकते अथवा जिनका जन्म के बाद बोलने का सामर्थ्य नहीं रहा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की नीति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ब्रकट सुबबय्यो) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । डाक तथा तार कल्याण निधि से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) से (घ). समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय शैक्षिक/व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए "नेत्रहीनों, बहरों तथा शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां/बजीफे" की एक योजना चला रहा है । सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चे भी इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ?

Investment in Private and Public Sectors during Sixth Plan

1264. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Draft of the Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the total investment proposed to be made in the private and public sector in the Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether matching resources for the Five Year Plan have been identified?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages a total outlay of Rs. 172,210 crores of which Rs. 97,500 crores will be in the public sector and Rs. 74,710 crores in the private sector, at 1979-80 prices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संसद् सदस्यों की बैठक

1265. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जो संसद सदस्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानी रहे हैं उनकी एक बैठक 22 दिसम्बर, 1980 को अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन के तत्वावधान में आयोजित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को कुछ अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) संसद सदस्यों की बैठक 23 दिसम्बर, 1980 को हुई थी ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार ।

(घ) चूंकि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन स्वीकृत करने के लिए उदार बनाई गई योजना 1-8-1980 से लागू हुई है अतः इस समय योजना में और आगे छूट देने पर विचार करना उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

जहां तक पेंशन स्वीकृत करने के लिए कुछ अन्य आन्दोलनों को अर्हक आन्दोलन के रूप में मान्यता देने से संबंधित सुझाव का सम्बन्ध है, मामला विचाराधीन है ।

अन्य सुझावों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है और राज्य सरकारों आदि को शीघ्र उपयुक्त अनुदेश जारी किए जाने की आशा है ।

विवरण

1. स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना

1. संसद के दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की एक सलाहकार समिति होनी चाहिए जिसमें प्रत्येक राज्य का कम से कम एक सदस्य होना चाहिए । सदस्यों को किसी विशेष क्षेत्र से सदस्य सह-योजित करने का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए, जब उस क्षेत्र के किसी विशेष प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा हो । समिति के पास उसके कार्य में सहायता देने के लिए लिपिक वर्गीय कर्मचारी होने चाहिए ।

2. स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिए जेल यातना घटाकार 3 महीने की जानी चाहिए और क्षमा को अवधि 30 दिन से बढ़ाकर 2 महीने की जानी चाहिए ।

3. जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भूमिगत यातना, नजरबंदी/निष्कासन के बारे में प्रमाण पत्र दे सकते हैं उनके लिए अपेक्षित 5 वर्ष-

की जेल यातना घटाकर दो वर्ष की जानी चाहिए। हैदराबाद आन्दोलन में, 5 वर्ष की जेल यातना का कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं होगा और यदि इस शर्त पर बल दिया जाएगा तो लगभग 600 भूमिगत कार्यकर्ता पेंशन से वंचित हो जायेंगे।

4. सहबंदी प्रमाण पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में सहकारावास की सही तारीख देने पर जोर देने की वर्तमान शर्त हटा देनी चाहिए। इनमें से बहुत से व्यक्तियों के बहुत वृद्ध होने और जेल यातना के 35 वर्ष से अधिक बीत जाने के कारण सही तारीखें देना संभव नहीं है।

5. द्रावनकौर राज्य में तेलंगाना आन्दोलन पुन्नापरा व्यालार और देश को स्वाधीनता के लिए अनेक आन्दोलन जो भारत के बाहर हुए जैसे मिश्र विद्रोह, जर्मनी, सिगापुर तथा मलेशिया में आन्दोलन जैसे आन्दोलनों को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए।

6. स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के माता पिता को पेंशन दी जानी चाहिए। बिना साधन के बच्चों तथा पुत्रों को भी पेंशन दी जानी चाहिए।

7. संसद सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते और पेंशन अधिनियम में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य अपनी भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य पेंशन की पूरी रकम के अतिरिक्त अपनी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन ले सकें।

8. उचित सत्यापन के बिना केवल शिकायत पर कोई पेंशन स्थगित न की जाए।

9. स्थगित की गई पेंशन बहाल करने में विलम्ब कम किया जाना चाहिए। यदि दो वायरलैस अनुस्मारकों के बाद राज्य की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं होती है तो पेंशन बहाल कर दी जानी चाहिए। ऐसे मामलों में अधिक भुगतान वसूल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

10. पेंशन का वितरण बैंक तथा मनी-आर्डरों द्वारा जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए।

11. प्रत्येक ब्लाक में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन के वितरण के लिए एक बैंक अथवा एक डाक घर प्राधिकृत होना चाहिए।

2. ताम्र पत्र :

1. अभी तक ताम्रपत्र वितरित नहीं किए गए हैं। हालांकि ये काफी समय से राज्य और जिला मुख्यालयों में पड़े हुए हैं।

2. ताम्रपत्र आवेदन पत्र के बिना ही दिये जाने चाहिए।

3. दिवंगत स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के ताम्रपत्र उन के आश्रितों को दिये जाने चाहियें।

3. सामान्य :

1. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के डाकटरी उपचार के लिये भत्तों में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए।

2. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आश्रितों के लिए सेवाओं में, गैस डीलर्स लाइसेंसों, पेट्रोल लाइसेंसों, स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में दाखले और भूमि आवंटन में आरक्षण होना चाहिए।

3. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के नाम ब्लाक मुख्यालयों में प्रदर्शित किये जाने चाहिए।

4. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को राज्य समारोहों में प्रमुख स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए।

5. प्रत्येक जिले में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान देने के लिए कोई अधिकारी मनोनीत किया जाना चाहिए।

सौर-ऊर्जा के उपयोग के लिए अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं

1266. श्री बृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सौर-ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के लिए किन स्थानों पर अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं और ये परियोजनाएं कब शुरू की गई थीं, और

(ख) इस के परिणामस्वरूप सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न संभावी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सौर ऊर्जा को काम में लाने के लिये उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है। 1975 में प्रारम्भ किए गए विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के इस व्यापक आधार वाले नव ऊर्जा स्रोतों के एकीकृत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुसन्धान, डिजाइन, विकास और प्रदर्शन संबंधी गतिविधियां आती हैं तथा अनुसंधान संस्थाओं, उद्योगों, उपभोक्ता और विस्तार अभिकरणों द्वारा इन में भाग लिए जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। ऐसी संस्थाओं की एक सूची, जहां विभाग द्वारा अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं प्रायोजित की गई हैं, अनुबन्ध में दी जा रही हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग में काफी विशेष योग्यता का विकास किया जा चुका है और सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग करते हुए विभिन्न प्रणालियों, युक्तियों और उत्पादों का विकास किया गया है। 1980-81 के दौरान, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने इस कार्यक्रम में और कई उपक्रम किए हैं और विकास और क्षेत्रीय प्रतिष्ठापन की गति को उल्लेखनीय रूप से तीव्रता प्रदान की है। इस समय भी

उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकियों के आधार पर, कुछ सीमा तक कृषि और प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में तेल की आवश्यकताओं को, विशेष रूप से लघु सिंचाई, पेय जल, घरेलू, निम्न और माध्यमिक घरेलू तापमान की प्रक्रियाओं की ताप आवश्यकताओं के लिए एक सीमा तक सौर ऊर्जा, जैव भार और वायु ऊर्जा के द्वारा बदलना सम्भव है। बहरहाल, अधिकांश उपयोगों में इस का मूल्य परम्परागत विकल्पों की अपेक्षा अधिक है। वर्तमान प्रयत्न विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों की विभिन्न युक्तियों (तंत्रों) की मूल्यों में कमी और दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में किये जा रहे हैं। छटी योजना के दौरान, विभाग पहले से ही विकास की गई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन और वाणिज्यीकरण पर विशेष बल दे रहा है ताकि सौर ऊर्जा स्रोतों का देश में अधिक से अधिक उपयोग किया जा सके।

सौर तापीय प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत ऐसे अनुप्रयोग आते हैं यथा जल और तथान तापन, प्रशोधन और वातानुकूलन, फसल शुष्कन, विलवर्णिकरण, पम्पन, विकेन्द्रीकृत विद्युत उत्पादन आदि। इस वर्ष के दौरान प्रदर्शन जल तापन प्रणालियों की प्रतिष्ठापना पुणे स्थित कुण्ट रोग हस्पताल और अहमदाबाद स्थित एक कपड़ा मिल में की गई है। इस समय एक डेरी (वारंगल) एक बेकरी (माडन बेकरी), एक आसवनशाला (मोरथल हरियाणा) और एक इलेक्ट्रानिकी (सी० ई० एल०) और मशीनी औजार फॅक्ट्री (एच० एम० टी०) में जल तापन प्रणालियों की प्रतिष्ठापना की जा रही है। एक प्रदर्शन रोकड़ फसल शुष्कक की स्थापना गोहाटी में की गई है और तम्बाकू संसाधन, प्लाईवुड की बेनियर शुष्कन और रोकड़ फसल शुष्कन के लिए शुष्ककों की प्रतिष्ठापना की जा रही है। एक उत्पादन विकास और विश्लेषण केन्द्र की स्थापना की बातचीत चल रही है ताकि बड़े पैमाने पर आदि प्ररूपों के विकास, प्रदर्शन और वाणिज्यीकरण के कार्य को हाथ में लिया जा सके।

सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग संवि-रचना के स्तर को बढ़ाने और सौर सलों की प्रक्रिया-प्रौद्योगिकियों और कुशलताओं में सुधार लाने पर बल दिया जा रहा है। और साथ ही कम लागत की सौर ग्रेड की सिलिकान सामग्री के विकास और स्वदेश में निर्माण पर बल दिया जा रहा है। परिचालनों को मैगावाट स्तर पर उत्थित करने के लिये पूर्व-वाणिज्यिक प्रौद्योगिक संयंत्र परियोजना और व्यापक पैमाने पर क्षेत्रीय स्तर के प्रदर्शन को भी आरम्भ किया जा रहा है। प्रदर्शन प्रकाश वोल्टीय पम्पों की अवानिया (गुजरात) और तिजारा (राजस्थान) गांवों में, आई० ए० आर० आई०, नई दिल्ली में और पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना में प्रतिष्ठापित किया गया है। नई दिल्ली की एक आवास बस्ती में, मद्रास के एक मत्स्यशाला अनुसन्धान संस्थान में, गुजरात, पश्चिमी बंगाल और हरियाणा के कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में, मीजोराम और लद्दाख में पम्पों की स्थापना की जा रही है। लद्दाख में एक गांव में सामुदायिक प्रकाश व्यवस्था से संबंधित परियोजना, जहाजरानी चालन के लिए रेडियो बीकन यंत्रों की परियोजना और सामुदायिक रेडियो और दूरदर्शन सैटों के लिए परियोजनाओं में प्रकाश वोल्टीय मोडयूलों के उपयोग का प्रदर्शन किया गया है।

1. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी, दिल्ली।

2. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी बम्बई।

3. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी, खड़गपुर।

4. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी, कानपुर।

5. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी, मद्रास।

6. इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस, बंगलौर।

7. नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेटरी, नई दिल्ली।

8. सैन्ट्रल साल्ट एंड मेरीन कैमिकल्ज रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, भावनगर।

9. भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्ज लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद।

10. नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली।

11. सैन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, साहिबाबाद।

12. नेशनल रिसर्च एंड डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, नई दिल्ली।

13. पंजाब एग्रोकल्चरल युनिवर्सिटी, लुधियाना।

14. इंडियन प्लाईवुड इन्डस्ट्रीज रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, बंगलौर।

15. कर्नाटक स्टेट काउंसिल फार साइंस एंड टेक्नोलोजी, बंगलौर।

16. अन्नामलाई युनिवर्सिटी, अन्नामलाई नगर।

17. नागार्जुन युनिवर्सिटी, नागार्जुन।

18. रमन रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, बंगलौर।

19. इंडियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ ट्रापिकल मिटिओरोलोजी, पुणे।

20. आन्ध्र युनिवर्सिटी, वाल्तेयर।

21. एल० डी० कालिज आफ इंजीनियरिंग, अहमदाबाद।

22. इलाहाबाद पालीटेक्नीक, इलाहाबाद।

23. इंडियन एसोसिएशन फार कल्टीवेशन आफ साइंस, कलकत्ता।

24. युनिवर्सिटी आफ कल्याणी, कल्याणी ।
25. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, पिलानी ।
26. रीजनल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी, भुवनेश्वर ।
27. फारेस्ट रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट एंड कालिजिस, देहरादून ।
28. ग्रामल डेरी, ग्रानन्द ।
29. बिरला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी एंड साइंस, पिलानी ।
30. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद ।
31. एम० जी० एम० कालेज, उडुपी ।

Minimum Needs Programme

1267. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allocated about rupees 4,924 crores under the 'Minimum Needs Programme' to cater to people below the poverty line, in the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the amounts allocated for rural water supply to all the scarcity hit villages in the drought affected areas, development programmes in Agriculture, Industry and Power, beneficiary schemes for small marginal farmers, landless labour, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, hill areas, rural health, rural education, rural electrification, rural housing and slum clearance etc. Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT IWARI): (a) Yes Sir. In addition to the provision of Rs. 4,924

crores under Plans of the States and Union Territories, an amount of Rs. 883 crores has been provided under the Central Plan for the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) Of these programmes, only rural water supply, rural health, rural education, rural electrification, rural housing and slum clearance are part of the minimum needs programme. State/UT-wise Sixth Plan outlays for the different constituents of the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1959].

Findings Regarding RAPP-I Closure

1268. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy's investigation into the events leading to interruption into power generation at RAPP-I at Kota had been completed and finding made available;

(b) the facts revealed therein; and

(c) the measures proposed to avoid shut-down at Kota unit in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The incident which occurred on December 18, 1980 in Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-I was investigated and the cause was traced to an interruption in the control power supply ultimately leading to the actuation of a safety system whereby a large quantity of water stored in a tank at the highest elevation in the building was released into the building even though the reactor systems were in normal operating condition.

(c) Additional instrumentation to monitor important parameters is being provided and operational procedures are being tightened to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

Setting up of Industries in backward Areas of U.P.

1269. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has selected some industrially backward Districts of U.P. for industrial development;

(a) what was the criteria for selection;

(c) whether the Ministry's attention was drawn towards the Districts recommended by Patel Commission in 1964 for industrial development; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). In the context of the announcement of the nucleus plant strategy for backward area development, Minister of State for Industry had written in November, 1980 to all Chief Ministers of States including Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh requesting them to suggest names of two industrially backward districts/areas in the State, where the momentum of industrial growth could be planned and built up through nucleus plants with necessary forward and backward linkages in the shape of ancillaries. The reply to this letter is awaited.

Spurt in Activities of Pro-Chinese Elements in North Eastern Region

1270. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the disturbing reports about a new spurt in the activities of certain Pro-Chinese elements in the North-Eastern Region, Particularly in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There are no reports of any spurt in the activities of pro-Chinese elements in the North East region. Government are aware of the presence of China returned Naga gang and their activities. Security measures have been stepped up.

Profit made by Automobile Manufacturers

1271. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOSLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the automobile manufacturers are making profits to the extent of more than double the cost of manufacture of their vehicles without improving the standard of the vehicles; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to minimise their profit and improve the standard of the vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Personnel of R&AW Dismissed during last three years

1272. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many personnel of Research and Analysis Wing have been dismissed during the last 3 years;

(b) what are the grounds for their dismissal;

(c) how many have been dismissed under the special powers of the President;

(d) whether any association has been formed by the employees of R&AW; and

(e) if so, what are the demands of the association?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Ten.

(b) and (c). All were dismissed under Article 311(2) (b) of the Constitution. It is not in public interest to disclose the details regarding their dismissal.

(d) intimation was received on 4.7.1980 from a few employees about the formation of an association. This association has not been given recognition by Government;

(e) in brief, these relate to (i) recognition of the Association, (ii) improvement in career prospects, service conditions and various service facilities; (iii) involvement of the Association in decisions relating to promotions, transfers, postings, disciplinary proceedings as well as the review of adverse entries in Annual Confidential Reports, (iv) withdrawal of security restrictions regulating entry to the security division, (v) withdrawal/revocation of disciplinary action/criminal cases taken against employees recently and (vi) appointment of Commission/Committee to go into grievances.

सवाई माधोपुर में सीमेंट कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता

1273. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर स्थित सीमेंट कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने में इस समय कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह कारखाना अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता से कम उत्पादन कर रहा है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार ने उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना) : (क) मैसर्स जयपुर उद्योग लि० सवाई माधोपुर को दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के अनुसार वार्षिक अधिकृत क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट की है।

(ख) और (ग). 1980 के दौरान 4.49 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ है।

(घ) सामान्यतः सीमेंट उद्योग को पर्याप्त परिमाण में कोयला तथा बिजली न मिलने के कारण सीमेंट के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। उत्पादन कम होने में धन की कमी एक दूसरा कारण है। कारखाने में उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु हर संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Closure of Sakthi Pipes Ltd.

1274. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the closure of the Sakthi Pipes Limited in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to revive this industry; and

(c) whether Government propose taking steps to take this unit under Public Sector Undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached. M/s. Shakthi Pipes Ltd., were issued an industrial licence for manufacture of Cast Iron Spun Pipes in August 1960 for a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum which was later on raised to 50,000 tonnes per annum. The company could, however, start regular production only during 1967 due to certain troubles.

2. The work of this company had never been satisfactory from the beginning. The State Government of Tamil Nadu took over its management in 1972. From 1st February 1977 it decided to lay off the workers and the State Government finally withdrew from the management in September, 1978. By March 1977 the losses of the company were Rs. 912 lakhs.

3. Some financial institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), etc., made efforts to revive the undertaking but without any effective result. In the meantime, IFCI obtained orders from Madras High Court for appointment of a Receiver for the company.

4. The Government of India explored the possibilities of the unit being taken over by some healthy public sector unit like Indian Iron & Steel Co., IISCO Stanton and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., (BHEL). Department of Steel in the Ministry of Steel & Mines expressed the view that Indian Iron & Steel Company and IISCO Stanton were not in a position to take over the units.

M/s. BHEL also could not take over the unit as the manufacture of spun pipes was totally different from the manufacturing activities of BHEL and also due to the fact that they did not need these spun pipes for any of its installations except to a limited extent. They had also taken over certain sick units for revival which were engaged in production of items analogous or those required by BHEL for their captive consumption.

Issuing of Licence for Manufacture of Synthetic Detergents

1275. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to license five big houses for manufacture of synthetic detergents;

(b) whether a high power standing committee on reservation recommended that synthetic detergents be reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector; and

(c) if so, the consideration for this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The manufacture of Synthetic Detergents is not reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. The question of its reservation was considered by the Standing Committee for Reserved Industries. This Committee did not, however, recommend its reservation for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

Additional capacity approved so far is as under:—

Name of Company	Capacity approved	Location
(i) M/s. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corp'n. Limited.	10,000 tonnes per annum	Udaipur, Rajasthan
(ii) M/s Hindustan Lever Limited . . .	10,000 tonnes per annum	Expansion of existing unit in Jammu.

Several applications, including applications from large houses, are under consideration for approval of further capacity.

ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बच्चों की गरीबी का निवारण

1276. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 9 करोड़ 20 लाख से अधिक बच्चे गरीबी की रेखा से निम्न स्तर पर जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ऐसे बच्चों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी समस्याओं को गम्भीरता पूर्वक दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उन्हें शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख). यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे के बच्चों की संख्या 11.88 करोड़ होगी। इसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 9.86 करोड़ और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1.87 करोड़ संख्या है।

गरीब वर्गों के बच्चों की दशाओं को सुधारने के लिए और उन्हें शिक्षा देने के लिए अनेक स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं। स्कूल जाने से पहले की आयु वाले बालकों के लिए एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं, विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम, बालवाड़ी, बाल गृह, देखभाल और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बालकों के लिए संस्थागत सेवाएं हैं। स्कूल जाने वाले बालकों के लिए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सार्विकरण पर जोर दिया

जा रहा है। इस के अलावा, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा देने की एक स्कीम बनाई गई है जिससे कि स्कूल न जाने वाले बालकों को शिक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं दी जायें। इस के अलावा, देखभाल और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बालकों के लिए संस्थागत देखभाल की सुविधा स्कूल जाने से पहले की आयु वाले बालकों और बड़े बालकों के लिए होती है। रोजगार और आय उत्पन्न करने के कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था पर बल से युक्त परिवार-प्रधान गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम तथा उस के साथ न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में गरीब बालकों की दशाओं के सुधारने की आशा है।

इस के अलावा पिछड़े वर्गों से संबंधित क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत कमजोर वर्गों के 59.7 लाख से अधिक बालकों को मैट्रिक-पूर्व स्तर पर वार्षिक रूप से छात्रवृत्तियां दी जा रही हैं। इन के अतिरिक्त 5 लाख विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिकोत्तर स्तर पर छात्रवृत्तियां दी जा रही हैं। छठी योजना में छात्रवृत्तियां और प्रोत्साहनों की स्कीमों के जरिए पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षणिक स्तर को सुधारने के और अधिक प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे। शैक्षणिक प्रोत्साहनों के जरिए सफाई करने वालों, चमड़ा उतारने वालों और चमड़ा कमाने वालों के बालकों की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Communal Disturbances

1277. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of communal disturbances in the country during 1980-81

(b) the principal areas and the number of persons affected by these communal disturbances State-wise:

(c) the special measures taken to bring the offenders to book; and

(d) the action taken against the District Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA)
(a) to (d). The information for the period from the 1st January, 1980 to the 31st January, 1981 is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges in Rohilkhand Division in U.P.

1278. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment Exchanges in U.P. particularly districts of Rohilkhand Division in Uttar Pradesh during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of persons provided with employment during this period, District-wise; and

(c) the time by which rest of the persons registered during this period are likely to be provided with employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) registered with the Employment Exchanges in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the number placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as under:

(Figures in thousands)

	Registra- tions	Place- ments
1978 . . .	917.1	50.7
1979 . . .	888.6	48.7
1980 . . .	782.4	37.3

District-wise information of Rohilkhand Division is furnished in the statement attached.

(c) The Sixth Plan envisages that the programmes which are to be taken up under the different schemes will provide considerable potential for employment. It has been proposed to have a decentralised strategy for Manpower Planning and employment generation by setting up District Manpower Planning and Employment generation councils which will also help the persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Rohilkhand division of U.P. in finding suitable employment.

Statement

(Actual Numbers)

Employment Exchange (1)	No. of Job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges (Located in Rohilkhand Division in Uttar Pradesh) during			No. of placement effected by the Employment Exchanges in Rohilkhand division in Uttar Pradesh during		
	1978 (2)	1979 (3)	1980 (4)	1978 (5)	1979 (6)	1980 (7)
1. Bareilly . . .	18522	21295	16978	1139	1452	972
2. Pilibhit . . .	5583	5267	5055	346	403	225
3. Shahjahanpur . . .	14676	21674	22148	475	475	680
4. Badaun . . .	6668	7797	6494	448	515	211
5. Moradabad . . .	15184	16684	11697	734	804	569
6. Bijnore . . .	14752	19928	11234	901	703	686
7. Rampur . . .	5932	5692	5565	448	406	341

Note :—All job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Streamlining the functioning of Udyog Bhawan Co-operative Canteen

1279. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific steps have been taken to streamline the functioning of Udyog Bhawan Co-operative Canteen Ltd.;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that employees of the aforesaid canteen are not getting their salary regularly but irregularly scattered over the whole month;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Canteen is running under loss;

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to reduce the losses and to increase its profitability;

(f) whether it is a fact that over-staffing of the Canteen is also one of the factors causing losses; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to streamline the staffing pattern?;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Canteen Management have reported that better supervision and more effective inspection by members of the Managing Committee have been introduced in the Canteen to prevent avoidable wastage of articles, loss of revenue and better service.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to paucity of funds salary of some of the employees are paid a little late by the canteen.

(d) and (e). The canteen is financially weak. Efforts are, therefore, being made to bring it up on sound footing by introduction of better supervision, by periodically revising prices to match the increase in the prices of raw-materials and by aiming at increased turn-over in order to increase the profitability of the canteen.

(f) and (g). The present turnover of the canteen is not commensurate with the existing staff. It has been decided by the management not to recruit more workers and to utilise the existing manpower to increase the turnover.

Expenditure on Rajbhasha Patrika

1280. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred annually on the publication of Rajbhasha Patrika by the Department of official Language;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far provided adequate staff to bring out this publication properly; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make this publication a self-sufficient one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The year-wise expenditure incurred on the publication of the quarterly Hindi Patrika 'Rajbhasha Bharti' published by the Department of official Language and the staff is given below:-

1978-79 (1) Expenditure on publication-Rs. 69320.26 (Four Numbers).

(2) Expenditure on staff Rs. 25083.65.

1979-80 (1) Expenditure on publication Rs. 52613.33 (Three Numbers).

(2) Expenditure on staff Rs. 26282.10

(b) One post of a Sub-Editor and one post of a Hindi Stenographer have been sanctioned for "Rajbhasha Bharti". These officers work under the editorial supervision of a Senior Research Officer. Appointment of some additional staff for Patrika is also under consideration.

(c) "Rajbhasha Bharati" Patrika is a magazine for publicity through which the information regarding official language policy, its implementation and the work relating to the progressive use of Hindi in the official work of the Union being done by the Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Central Government is given. Keeping in view its purpose and the material of the Patrika, it does not seem possible for this publication to become self-sufficient.

Seniority in Grade IV of Assistants

1281. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Supreme Court Ruling dated 10th December, 1979 regarding seniority in Grade IV of Assistants and details of action taken thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that delay in announcing this seniority is hurting the interests of a large numbers of persons of this grade who are retiring or reaching the age of superannuation every month;

(c) if so, the number of persons thus affected since December, 1979; and

(d) the final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Supreme Court Orders dated 10-12-1979 is as follows:—

"We are not inclined to pass any specific orders in this case specially in the light of the Attorney General's report. Certainly, the petitioner's difficulty in going to the Writ Court over again may be obviated if only the Central Government would consider any represen-

tation made by the petitioners in the light of the legal opinion, it may take either from Phadke or Attorney General. We are sure that the Government will give fair consideration and make just directions."

In pursuance of the aforesaid order, the matter was referred to Shri M. N. Phadke in April, 1980 for legal advice. Since the said advice did not become available, to the Government till December 1980, it was decided in January 1981 to refer the case for obtaining legal opinion to the Attorney General.

(b) and (c). Till the legal opinion of Attorney General is received, it is not possible to ascertain the number of persons who are being affected in the case.

(d) The final decision in the case will be taken in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court referred to in answer to part (a) of the Question.

चर्म उद्योग निगम की शाखाएं

1282. श्री हीरालाल श्रार० परमार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय चर्म उद्योग निगम का क्यालय एवं उसकी राज्य-वार शाखाएं हां-कहां पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस निगम की शाखाएं गुजरात में भी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) भारत लैडर कारपोरेशन का पंजीकृत कार्यालय नौएडा, गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में है इसका एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

आगरा (उ० प्र०) में तथा एक शाखा कार्यालय नई दिल्ली में स्थित है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) निगम ने देश के अन्य भागों में अपनी शाखाएं अभी नहीं खोली है ?

National Income during 1978-79 and 1980

1283. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) what was national income during 1978-79 and 1980 separately;

(b) whether the national income during 1980 has recorded a less growth rate than that prevailing in the previous years; and

(c) if so, the factors that were responsible for the slow growth rate and the steps Government propose to take to set the position right?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) The official estimates of national income are prepared for financial years (April to March). The latest available estimates are:

(Rs. crores)

Year	at current price	at constant (1970-71) prices
1978-79	81228	46636
1979-80	90173	44328

(b) Yes, Sir. The national income during 1979-80 recorded a decline at constant prices as against positive growth rates in the recent past.

(c) The national income in different years do not register uniform

growth. The fluctuations in the behaviour of national income are due to variations in the levels of production over the years. Since agricultural sector accounts for more than 40 per cent of total national income any significant fall in the output of this sector affects the overall national income and often results in a decline. During 1979-80 agricultural production decline substantially (12.7 per cent) resulting in a fall in national income.

Some of the important steps proposed to be taken to improve the position are as follows:

(i) A significant rise in investment during the Plan period (1980-85).

(ii) To curb inflation in the domestic market and minimise effects of pressures of inflation in the world market so that the growth process can be stabilised and accelerated.

(iii) To improve capacity utilisation through better utilisation of infrastructure inabilities.

(iv) To make efforts to reduce fluctuations in agricultural production by extension of new technology in agriculture to areas not covered so far.

Planning Cell for Hill areas

1284. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a Cell for the planning in Hill Areas; and

(b) if so, the present constitution and scope of the working of the Cell?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cell was set up in July, 1972. As originally constituted, the Cell consisted of 1 Officer-on-Special

Duty, 1 Senior Research Officer, 1 Research Officer and 2 Economic Investigators. Later, it was merged with the Multi-Level Planning Section which has enlarged responsibilities for integrated area planning at different levels such as a region, district, etc. and special types of problem areas. The present staff strength of the MLP Section is:

Deputy Adviser	..	.	1
Senior Research Officer	.	.	2
Research Officers	.	.	4
Investigators Gr. I	.	.	2
Investigators Gr. II	.	.	1

Primarily the Cell is functioning as a technical secretariat, assisting the Planning Commission in policy and programme formulation for the Hill areas, and acting as a nodal point for the administration of special central assistance for them,

Police Firings

1285. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been large scale firings in almost every State and many people were killed;

(b) whether due to agitations, the demand for CRP and BSF from States was higher for the last two months;

(c) whether the Centre had helped the States to maintain law and order situation during these agitations; and

(d) the States where firings had been reported to and the total number of firings in each State for the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory/Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Nuclear Power Capacity

1286. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the exact quantity in megawatts of India's nuclear power capacity in 1980;

(b) whether the Atomic Energy Commission had set in 1964 or thereafter a target for nuclear power capacity of 8,000 MW;

(c) whether Government have assessed the reasons for the shortfall in achievement of the target; and

(d) whether Government have drawn up a plan for accelerating the nuclear power development in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Two units of 210 M. We each at Tarapur and one unit of 220 MW at Rajasthan were in commercial operation in 1980. The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was synchronised with the grid on November 1, 1980 and is being test-run.

(b) The target contemplated in 1954 by the Atomic Energy Commission on envisaged a nuclear power generation capacity of 8000 MW by 1980-81, but a Task Force of the Department of Atomic Energy in 1973 recommended that the nuclear power generation capacity by 1980-81 be fixed at 1240 MW.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के नाम तथा वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सुविधाएं

1287. श्री सत्य नारायण जादिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र के रूप में शोषित करने के लिए क्या

मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है और मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित किए गए क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं और इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए दी गई विशेष सुविधाएं क्या हैं; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए गए उद्योगों के नाम स्थान-वार क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) योजना आयोग ने औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का पता लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाए जाने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1969 में निम्नलिखित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त सुझाए थे :

(1) खाद्यान्नों/वाणिज्यिक फसलों का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन जो इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि क्या जिन्ना मुख्य रूप से खाद्यान्नों/नकद फसलों का उत्पादन करता है ।

(2) खेतिहर मजदूरों का जनसंख्या में अनुपात ।

(3) प्रति व्यक्ति औद्योगिक उत्पादन (सकल) ।

(4) प्रति लाख जासंख्या में कार-खाना कर्मचारियों की संख्या अथवा वैकल्पिक रूप से प्रति लाख जनसंख्या में द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के गतिविधियों में लगे व्यक्तियों की संख्या ।

(5) बिजली के प्रति व्यक्ति खपत ।

(6) जासंख्या के सम्बन्ध में सड़कों की सतह की लम्बाई अथवा जनसंख्या के सम्बन्ध में रेलों मीलों की संख्या ।

यह भी बताया गया था कि केवल वे जिसे ही वितीय संरक्षणों से उपयुक्त

प्रोत्साहन पाने के लिए चुने जाने चाहिए जिनके आंकड़े राज्य के भीतत आंकड़ों से काफी नीचे हों । मध्य प्रदेश में रियायती वित्त पाने तथा केन्द्रीय वित्त राजसहायता योजना के लिए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े घोषित किए जिलों/क्षेत्रों को बताने वाली एक सूची क्रमशः अनुबन्ध-I तथा II में संलग्न है ।

रियायती वित्त योजना के अन्तर्गत जो विशेष सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं उनके व्याज की कम दर, प्रवर्तकों को कम योगदान (ऋण इक्विटी का अधिक अनुपात) प्रारम्भिक मोहलत, ऋण चुकाने की लम्बी, कम वचनबद्धता निम्न हामीदारी प्रभार शामिल हैं । इसके अलावा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 31 मार्च, 1972 के बाद स्थापित किए गए नए औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को 20 प्रतिशत लाभ एवं फायदा में छूट देने के अलावा 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए आयकर से भी मुक्त कर दिया गया है ।

केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के लिए पात्र घोषित किए गए क्षेत्रों के बारे में औद्योगिक एकक की अवल परिसम्पत्तियों पर 15 लाख की अधिकतम सीमा की शर्त के साथ 15 प्रतिशत राजसहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1976 से 1980 तक मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए जारी किए गए आशय पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	औद्योगिक	
	आशय पत्र	लाइसेंस
1976	11	7
1977	15	5
1978	15	2
1979	23	4
1980	30	10

इन सभी आशय पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग, एक्सपोर्ट लासेंसिंग, इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग" तथा भारतीय

निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित "मंथली न्यूजलेटर" के परिशिष्ट में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण—I

वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त पाने के पात्र मध्य प्रदेश के चुने हुए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों की सूची :

मध्य प्रदेश :

बालाघाट, बस्तर, नेतूल, विलासपुर, भिण्ड, छतरपुर, छिन्दवाड़ा, दमोह, दतिया, धार देवास, गुना, होशंगाबाद, झबुआ, खारगोन, मांडला, मन्दसौर, मोरेना, नर-सिम्हपुर, पन्ना, रावड़, रायपुर, राजनन्दगांव, राजगढ़, रायसेन, रतलाम, रीवा, सागर, शिओनी, शजपुर, शिवपुरी, सिधी, सूरगुजा, टीकमगढ़, बिदिशा और न्यू सिहोर जिला।

विवरण—II

निवेश राजसहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना के लिए पत्र मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की सूची :

10. मध्य प्रदेश छः क्षेत्र :

क्षेत्र—1.

(पूर्वी प्रदेश के) इसमें 12 ब्लाक अर्थात् कोरबा, बलोदा, चंपा, कोटा, मस्तूरी तथा विल्हा (विलासपुर) ब्लाक (विलासपुर जिले) भाटापारा, मिगा, टिल्डा, भारसिवा (रायपुर) अमनपुर

तथा राजिम ब्लाक (रायपुर) जिले से आते हैं।

क्षेत्र—2.

(पश्चिमी प्रदेश के) इसमें 10 ब्लाक अर्थात् देवास और टोक खुर्द ब्लाक (देवास जिले से) गुलोना, शुजापुर और शाजापुर ब्लाक (शाजापुर जिले से) पंचोर (सारंगपुर) और वियोरा ब्लाक (राजगढ़ जिले से) तथा चचौरा, रघोगढ़ तथा गुना ब्लाक (गुना ब्लाक) आते हैं।

क्षेत्र—3.

(उत्तरी क्षेत्र से) इसमें 9 ब्लाक अर्थात् शिवपुरी तथा करेरे (शिवपुरी जिले से) दतिया तथा संजघन (दतिया जिले से) भिण्ड, मेहगांव तथा गाहाद (भिण्ड जिले से) तथा मुरैना तथा जउरा (मुरैना जिले से) आते हैं।

क्षेत्र—4.

(केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से) इसमें 11 ब्लाक अर्थात् बीता-इटावा, खुरी-वांदा (बिनाँका) राहतगढ़, सागर, शाहगढ़? (अमरम) (सागर जिले से) टीकमगढ़, बलदेवगढ़ (टीकमगढ़ जिले से) बिदिशा और गयारसपुर (बिदिशा जिले से) और छतरपुर जिले से आते हैं।

क्षेत्र—5.

(पश्चिमी क्षेत्र 2 से) इसमें 12 ब्लाक अर्थात् पोटलाबाद, तथा मेघनगर (झबुआ जिले से) पदनावार, धार और नलोहा धार जिले से मेहेरवार और वरवाहा (खारगोज जिले से) (रतलाम और जडरा रतलाम जिले से) मंदसौर मल्हरगढ़ और नीमच (मन्दसौर जिले से) आते हैं।

क्षेत्र—6

(उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र से) इसमें 11 ब्लाक अर्थात् रीवा और रायपुर (गढ़) रीवा जिले से (मझौली, सीधी दूसर और वेघान) सीधी

जिले से) सोनहट, बैकुंठपुर, मनेन्द्रगढ़ सूरजपुर और भबिकापुर (सरगुजा जिले से) आते हैं।

ये 10-7-1972 के पश्चात् चुने गए जिले/उप प्रभावी तालुके, खण्ड, तहसील बताते हैं।

Revamping of Administrative Machinery

1288. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some urgent steps are being taken to revamp the administrative machinery and also to make the officialdom more alert and responsive to the newer and greatest problems facing the nation;

(b) if so, the nature of steps that have been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether, in the above context, some criteria is sought to be laid down for the postings of the IAS and IPS personnel to make optimum use of their capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) and (b). It has been the constant endeavour of Government to have the administrative machinery under constant review so that administrative capabilities is kept at the optimum level. For this purpose, a nodal agency in the Government, viz. the Administrative Reforms Wing and the Internal Work Study units in the ministries/departments constantly review the systems and procedures with a view to suggesting improvements taking into account the changing circumstances and needs. Apart from undertaking systematic studies of selected departments and

activities discussions were held recently by the Administrative Reforms Wing with the Secretaries of some of the ministries to identify areas requiring urgent attention from the administrative improvements angle.

(c) Appointments to posts in the Central Secretariat are made from amongst various sources viz., All India Services and other organised services on the basis of selection on merit and relative suitability of the officers, keeping in view the requirements of each job and the qualifications and experience of persons within the field of choice. Considerations of suitability and experience are also kept in view while selecting IPS personnel for posting to the Central Police Organisations. Periodic interchange of personnel at all levels through the tenure system ensures efficient administration as well as optimum utilisation of the services of the officers concerned.

भूमि संसाधनों का उपयोग करने के लिए
उपग्रह का छोड़ा जाना

1289. श्री तारिक अमनवर :

श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अमरीका तथा सोवियत रूस की भांति भूमि संसाधनों का अधिकतम सीमा तक काम में लाने/उपयोग करने हेतु उपग्रह छोड़ने के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है और यह उपग्रह किस जगह से छोड़ा जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी हां,

(ख) अन्तरिक्ष प्लेटफार्मों से सुदूर संवेदन के क्षेत्र में हमारा प्रथम प्रयास पहले छोड़ा गया भास्कर उपग्रह रहा है। भास्कर के द्वितीय माडल को 1981 में उतारार्ध में छोड़ा जाना है। लैण्डसैट एन०ओ०ए० इ०इत्यादि जैसे विदेशी उपग्रहों से सुदूर सम्बन्धित आंकड़े हैदराबाद स्थित भू केन्द्र में पहले से ही प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं। भारतीय प्रभोक्ता एजेंसियों के सहयोग से आंकड़ों के संसाधन तथा व्याख्या के संबंध में प्रयास चल रहे हैं। एक प्रचालनात्मक भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह को 1984-85 में प्रमोचन के लिये बनाया जायेगा।

(ग) भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन (आई०आर०एस०) परियोजना की वर्तमान अनुमानित लागत 33 करोड़ रुपये है। इसके 1984-85 में छोड़े जाने की संभावना है। प्रथम आई० आर० एस० उपग्रह के विदेश से छोड़े जाने की आवश्यकता होगी।

National Tripartite Conference

1290. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state when Government propose to hold the next meeting of national tripartite conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Presumably the question refers to the National Labour Conference. It is proposed to convene the National Labour Conference after the present Budget Session of the Parliament.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय सीमा के पास अणु परीक्षण

1291. श्री कूल चन्द बर्मा :

प्रो० पी० जे० कुरियन :

श्री तारीक अमर :

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान ने अणु परीक्षण के लिए भारत-पाक सीमा पर चोलिस्तान क्षेत्र को चुना है;

(ख) क्या इस भूमिगत परीक्षण के लिए एक सुरंग खोदी जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विस्तृत ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस बारे में समाचार देखे हैं कि चोलिस्तान क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान द्वारा भूमि के अन्दर किए जाने वाले अणु परीक्षण के लिए एक सुरंग बनाई जा रही है। इन समाचारों की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमें यह आश्वासन दिया है कि उनका अणु कार्यक्रम केवल शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिये ही है। सरकार आशा करती है पाकिस्तान की सरकार इस प्रश्न पर हमें दिए गए अपने आश्वासनों का पालन करेगी।

Stock position of Cement

1292. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the month-wise stock position of cement and its disbursement for the last six months, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Cement is not a

commodity which is stocked and then distributed. Despatches are made simultaneously with production. A statement indicating the production of cement and despatches made by all cement factories during the last six months is attached. Another statement indicating the despatches made to various States during the period July, 1980 to December, 1980 is also attached.

Statement-I

(In lakh tonnes)

Month	Production	Despatches
August, 80	16.02	15.91
September, 80	15.21	15.00
October, 80	16.17	15.88
November, 80	15.54	14.87
December, 80	17.16	17.19
January, 81	16.60	16.35

Statement— II

Sl.	No.	July, 80	August, 80	September, 80	Oct. 80	Nov., 80	Dec., 80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	72.8	49.2	26.5	51.1	58.5	57.5
2.	Delhi	72.9	75.1	94.5	71.0	89.5	98.2
3.	Uttar Pradesh	137.0	144.1	115.6	117.7	134.0	190.8
4.	Haryana	43.3	47.9	51.7	72.6	48.3	52.2
5.	Punjab	67.2	83.1	67.5	72.6	62.1	68.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.7	9.9	8.3	10.3	8.7	10.0
7.	Chandigarh	10.8	7.6	7.3	11.4	8.4	9.5
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.8	36.9	27.3	18.5	16.2	21.2
9.	Maharashtra	123.4	184.9	200.6	209.6	165.5	217.5
10.	Gujarat	94.8	110.7	129.3	123.3	124.5	142.1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	98.1	83.0	66.3	76.8	106.3	109.3
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.6	6.3	11.7	12.3	8.8	7.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Dadra Nagar Haveli .		0·1	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·1	1·3
14. Tamilnadu . . .		97·4	139·5	111·3	120·0	119·2	134·2
15. Andhra Pradesh . .		136·5	153·1	140·7	148·6	109·0	144·2
16. Karnataka . . .		70·0	107·4	89·5	85·2	98·0	97·4
17. Kerala . . .		67·5	60·3	70·5	64·6	43·2	39·7
18. Pondicherry	0·5	1·5	5·2	3·4	2·5
19. Andaman & Nicobar .		..	1·8	2·8	2·0	0·9	3·8
20. Laccadives . . .		0·5	..	..	..	..	1·0
21. West Bengal . . .		111·4	108·9	106·4	113·3	113·7	115·5
22. Bihar . . .		87·4	93·1	105·0	113·3	100·5	117·8
23. Orissa . . .		23·3	27·3	21·5	25·6	33·0	36·4
24. Assam . . .		26·8	39·7	24·8	36·1	16·2	16·6
25. Meghalaya . . .		6·7	4·1	4·1	5·4	3·7	4·6
26. Arunachal Pradesh .		0·6	2·2	3·7	0·8	6·8	3·8
27. Manipur . . .		4·0	3·9	1·9	2·4	2·4	4·8
28. Tripura . . .		1·5	1·8	1·6	3·4	2·2	1·6
29. Mizoram	2·1	1·9	2·5	1·3	2·6
30. Nagaland . . .		3·6	2·7	4·2	7·3	1·9	4·0
31. Sikkim . . .		5·8	3·3	0·1	3·4	2·5	2·3
TOTAL . . .		1395·5	1590·7	1193·4	1588·2	1486·8	1718·6

Removal of Synthetic Detergent from Reserved List

1293. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to take-off the synthetic detergent from the reserved list contrary to the earlier decision to reserve its manufacture exclusively for the small sector; and

(b) if so, total fresh capacity licensed and the names of big houses which have been given licences.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The Synthetic Detergent Industry has never been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. The question of its removal from the list of reserved industries, therefore, does not arise.

(b) The total fresh capacity so far approved is 20,000 TPA, out of which a capacity of 10,000 TPA has been approved in respect of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, an MKTP/FERA company.

Manufacture of Synthetic detergent

1294. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh capacity for manufacture of synthetic detergents has been recently sanctioned; and

(b) if so, how it has been divided amongst the organised sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Additional capacity approved so far is as under:—

Name of Company	Capacity approved	Location
(i) M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Industrial Corporation Ltd.,	10,000 tonnes per annum	Udaipur, Rajasthan.
(ii) M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd.	10,000 tonnes per annum.	Expansion of existing unit in Jammu

Defence spares sold to Foreign Countries

1295. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of defence spares have been sold to foreign parties since past three years;

(b) if so, when the items and quantities sold and the foreign parties to whom sold;

(c) whether Government are aware of foreign newspaper reports that the so-called spares sold by India appeared in Israel and South Africa, countries with which India does not have diplomatic relations;

(d) if so, details of such happenings and enquiries if any, made into it by Government;

(c) whether there is any proposal to sell further spares and armaments;

(f) if so, the nature of items and quantities proposed to be sold; and

(g) precautions taken to avoid these again reaching the said countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Quantities of defence spares sold during the past 3 years are as under:—

	Item	Qty.	Name of the foreign party
1978-79 . . . . .	..	..	..
1979-80 . . . . .	..	..	..
1980-81	AMX-13 tank spares	811 tonnes	Friendly foreign Government.
1980-81	Centurian Tank spares	3000 tonnes	Canadian Public Ltd. Company.

Full details of the sale of Centurian tank spares were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 130 answered on 26-11-1980.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). The export of Defence stores to foreign friendly countries is undertaken on a very selective and discretionary basis in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs. The exports are effected on commercial basis and are only made in respect of conventional items of arms and ammunition where we have either surplus capacity of items which have been declared by our Services as obsolete and surplus. All possible precautions are taken to ensure that they do not reach Israel and South Africa.

Irrigation projects in Orissa from Tribal sub-Plan funds

1296. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects in Orissa under execution at present out of tribal sub-plan funds in various Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Tribal Development Agencies;

(b) the names of the irrigation projects which have been taken up in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa by various I.T.D.P. and Tribal Development Agencies during 1980-81;

(c) the number of such irrigation projects executed in that District which are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Fifty-two minor irrigation projects are under execution in Orissa out of sub-plan funds in different ITDA areas.

(b) Kudarbisda and Ramachandrapur irrigation projects in Karanjia ITDA of Mayurbhanj District have been approved during 1980-81 for execution.

(c) Out of nine minor irrigation projects taken up for execution in Mayurbhanj district three projects have been completed and two more i.e., Rajabandha and Fania in Baripada ITDA area are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

(d) Details of the five projects are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Name of the M.P.s	Name of the I.T.F.A.	Ayacut Area		Original estimated cost	Revised estimated cost	Amount allotted so far	Date of Commencement of work	Remarks
		Khariff	Rabi					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Chhamundia .	. . . . . Karanjia	600	250	1515000	2095000	2153278	6/77	Completed
2. Haladia .	. . . . . Karanjia	400	100	498200	1196600	1149548	2/78	Do.
3. Kachagobera .	. . . . . Rairangpur	80	80	389200	449000	478000	12/77	Do.
4. Rajabandha .	. . . . . Banipada	130	80	310240	456500	544460	11/78	Do.
5. Fania .	. . . . . Baripada	698	200	1563900	1563900	1874060	1/79	Do.

New, item captioned 'Research and Development'

1297. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the editorial entitled "Research and Development" appearing in the 'Hindi', Madras dated 27th January, 1981; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto particularly research for improved products and processes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The in-house R & D units in industry are not directly funded by Government. However, Government is aware of the need to undertake R&D in these units for improved products and processes consistent with the volume of industrial production. In order to strengthen and improve R & D efforts in the industry Government has been undertaking promotional measures from time to time. In particular these include facilities for import of equipment and material required for R&D, fiscal incentives under Income Tax Act and preferential treatment in licensing where indigenous technology has been developed.

Electronic Milk Analyser Plant in Kota, Rajasthan

1298. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new electronic milk analyser plant is to be set up in Kota in Rajasthan State; and

(b) if so, when and the details in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Industrial approval has been issued to the Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) for the manufacture of Electronic Milk Analysers (EMA) in technical collaboration with the leading Danish firm M/s Foss Electric. A new public sector company called "Rajasthan Electronic & Instruments Ltd. (REIL)", is being set up at Jaipur as a 51:49 joint venture, of the central public sector instrumentation company, Instrumentation Ltd. and RIICO, to undertake the production of EMAs & allied electronic products. The principal customer, the National Dairy Development Board, has placed an order for 2200 nos. of these Electronic Milk Analysers (worth Rs. 5.5 crores) for supply by the new company REIL.

Five Day Week in Central Government Office

1299. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what has happened to the proposal to have a 5-day week in the Central Government Offices;

(b) whether in view of the rising trend in the oil prices, Government propose to give another look to this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The proposal to introduce a 5-day week in the administrative offices of the Central Government was recently considered in detail. Taking into consideration all aspects of the matter, it has been decided to drop the proposal.

अजमेर जिले में दिग्विजय सीमेंट फ़ैक्ट्री की स्थापना

1300. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान में अजमेर जिले में बयावाड़-मसौदा रोड पर दिग्विजय सीमेंट फ़ैक्ट्री की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या आपत्तियां हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख) : जी, हां। व्यावर, जिला अजमेर (राजस्थान) में एक सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये मैसर्स श्री दिग्विजय सीमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Demands of Freedom Fighters Convention held in Haryana

1301. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demands of freedom

fighters convention held at Charkhi Dadri in Haryana on the 21st December, 1980; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The demands are in connection with enhancement of amount of pension granted by the Government of Haryana from Rs. 25/- p.m. to Rs. 100/- p.m. with which the Central Government is not concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Haryana State Civil Service Officers to I.A.S.

1302. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Civil Service Officers belonging to Haryana State cadre were promoted or appointed to the Indian Administrative Service during 1980; and

(b) the particulars of officers and details of their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Seven.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Date of appointment to the I.A.S.	Post held at the time of appointment to I. A. S.
	S/Shri		
1.	Jawahar Lal Arora	17-12-1980	Dy. Secy. Forests, P.W. (P.H.) Depts.
2.	P.P. Chhabra	17-12-1980	Joint Director, Industries.

S. No.	Name	Date of appointment to the I.A.S.	Post held at the time of appointment to I.A.S.
3.	Arjan Dass	17-12-1980	Deputy Commissioner, Sonapat.
4.	Beant Singh	17-12-1980	Deputy Secretary, Dev. & Panchayats, Govt. of Haryana.
5.	C. S. Rana.	17-12-1980	Addl. Director, Urban Estates and also administrator HUDA.
6.	Birbal	17-12-1980	Enquiry Officer, Vigilance and Dy. Secretary, Excise Taxation.
7.	S. N. Goyal	17-12-1980	Addl. Registrar, Cooperative Societies.

Study of Disturbances by Minorities Commission

1303. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has studied the situation arising out of the recent disturbances at Moradabad, Aligarh and other places; and

(b) if so, the findings of their study.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Minorities Commission have not yet finalised their report on the recent communal disturbances at Moradabad. The Commission have not many inquiries with regard to the recent communal disturbances at Aligarh and other places.

Names of the Persons for Indo-Soviet Joint Space Flight

1304. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether names of the persons for Indo-Soviet Joint Space flight have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the names of these persons and when they are likely to be

sent to the Space Centre, USSR for training?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Government of the USSR have offered participation by an Indian astronaut in one of their future space flights. Government of India have indicated their willingness to accept this offer. However, details have not yet been worked out.

Permission for Foreign Collaboration sought by some Companies

1305. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies and private business houses have sought Government's permission for collaboration with foreign companies; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lists giving details of the foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists, *inter alia*, indicate the name of Indian

company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Total Number of Mondays and Production Loss due to Strikes and Lockouts during 1978 and 1980

1306. SHRI JANARDHANA POOLJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts separately during 1979 and 1980, year-wise; and

(b) the total production loss during 1979 and 1980 due to strikes and lockouts, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The total number of mandays lost in 1979 and 1980 was as follows:

	1979	1980
Mandays lost due to strikes	35.12 million (Prov.)	7.01 million (Prov.)
Mandays lost due to lockouts	8.75 million (Prov.)	5.90 million (Prov.)
Total number of mandays lost	43.87 million	12.91 million

(b) A statement showing the value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts during the years 1979 and 1980, by Industry-groups, is attached.

Statement

The value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1979 and 1980, industry-wise

Industry-Group	Value of production lost (in crore Rupees) during	
	1979 (P)	1980 (PP)
O Agriculture, Hunting Forestry & Fishing.	2.98 (44)	0.17 (20)
1 Mining & Quarrying	11.27 (613)	8.99 (547)
2& Manufacturing	380.52 (1109)	106.88 (663)
Electricity, Gas and Water . . . . .	.03 (2)	0.06 (1)
Construction	1.26 (9)	0.12 (3)
Wholesale & Retail Trade Restaurants & Hotels	1.34 (18)	0.24 (9)
Transport, Storage and Communication	0.49 (17)	0.26 (22)
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	0.01 (2)	0.09 (2)
Community, Social and Personal Services	0.36 (10)	0.21 (11)
X Activities not adequately defined . . . . .	..	..
Y Repair Services . . . . .	..	..
TOTAL	397.91 (1849)	118.47 (1318)

(P) = Provisional.

(PP) = Provisional and based on returns received in the labour Bureau till 16-2-1981.

N.B. = Totals may not necessarily tally due to rounding off the figures.

Figures in brackets indicate the number of disputes to which

Influx of Afghans to India

1307. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3000 Afghans arrived in India on the 1st January, 1981.

(b) if so, whether this influx of Afghans to India has been continuing for the last 3 to 4 months;

(c) if so, how many Afghans have arrived so far; and

(d) what steps have been taken to check this influx?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) It is not a fact that 3000 Afghans had arrived in India on the 1st January, 1981. The number of arrivals for September, October, November and December 1980 is 855, 835, 1229 and 1314 respectively against which the departure of Afghans from India during these months is 754, 787, 838 and 1046 respectively. During the year 1980, 10484 Afghans entered India while 10479 had left India during the same period. Hence there is no abnormal influx of Afghan nationals into India.

(d) Adequate arrangements exist both at the border and within the country to check the unauthorised entry of foreigners and their stay in India.

All Round Development of Rajasthan Under Sixth Plan

1308. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved grants under the Sixth Five Year Plan to ensure proper and all round development of rural areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the amount so far sanctioned;

(c) whether this amount is far below the demand of Rajasthan Government and many development works will have to be suspended as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) The outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of Rajasthan has been fixed at Rs. 2025 crores after detailed discussions with the State Government keeping in view the needs of the State and the available resources, mented on a year to year basis. Central assistance for the Annual Plans 62631 crores The Sixth Plan provides adequately for all important programmes of rural development in the State. The Five Year Plan is implemented on a year to year basis. Central assistance for the Annual Plans is provided to the State Government in the form of block loans and grants.

Inauguration of projects by Lt. Governor Delhi

1309. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) a complete list of the projects inaugurated/foundations laid by the Lt. Governor of Delhi after 1st February, 1980;

(b) what are the tentative dates for the completion of these projects and the anticipated expenditure on each of the projects; and

(c) whether the expenditure on each of these projects has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the annual plans of Delhi for the year 1980-82 as cleared by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1960/81.]

Progress for Production of Small Car

1310. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small car project is held up;

(b) if not, what efforts his Ministry is making to produce small car; and

(c) the details of the project, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A public sector undertaking under the Central Government is being established for the manufacture of 100,000 passenger cars and 30,000 to 40,000 commercial vehicles. Offers for collaboration have been invited from various automobile manufacturers of the world. A decision on the manufacturing programme and investments etc. will be taken after considering these proposals.

Premium over heavy vehicles

1311. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the premium over heavy vehicles e.g., Tata & Leyland chassis;

(b) the steps Government are taking to stop this practice; and

(c) the steps to produce more of heavy vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) There is a general shortage of commercial vehicles of the

preferred makes viz. Ashok Leyland and Telco. However, the manufacturers have reported that no intending customer is required to pay any price in excess of the authorised price to their dealers. Specific instances of irregularities brought to the notice of the Government are referred to the manufacturers for enquiry.

(c) Steps have been taken by the Government to augment the production through input support, technical support, import of components under concessional rate of customs duty as also through the creation of additional capacity.

Growth Rate

1312. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the achievement in the growth rate during 1980-81 as against the target;

(b) the reasons for the short-fall if any, in the anticipated growth rate; and

(c) the estimated growth rate likely to be achieved during 1981-82 stating the basis on which the growth rate has been anticipated?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Gross domestic product is anticipated to increase by 6.5 per cent during 1980-81 as against the target of annual average rate of 5.2 per cent envisaged in the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The estimate of growth rate likely to be achieved during 1981-82 will be finalised in the process of formulation of the Annual Plan 1981-82 which is in progress.

Alternative Source of Energy

1313. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to launch a massive project on alternative energy under which a re-fillable energy station will be set up in each district in the country;

(b) if so, whether that plant would produce energy from biomass, wind tidal or solar power;

(c) if so, what are the other main features of the proposed plan; and

(d) when the results of this plan are likely to be achieved?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, Government proposes that at least one renewable energy unit for demonstration and field trials, be installed in each district in the country.

(b) The demonstration units would consist of devices or integrated energy systems based on single renewable energy source such as solar energy, wind energy, biomass, etc. or combinations of these sources, depending on location and conditions of use.

(c) A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Results of this plan will start as and when the units are commissioned.

Statement

The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing New and Renewable Sources of Energy for a wide range of applications has been accorded high priority by Government. Over the past few years, considerable expertise has been generated, and various system, devices and products

have been developed. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Department of Science and Technology is giving particular emphasis to demonstration, field installation and commercialisation of technologies already developed, leading to wider utilisation of renewable energies in the country.

In the area of solar thermal technologies, demonstration activities would cover applications such as water and space heating, refrigeration and air-conditioning, crop drying, desalination, pumping, decentralised power generation etc. A major demonstration programme for wider application of solar water heating in domestic, industrial and commercial establishments has been initiated. The programme in respect of commercial establishment would include installations at hotels, hospitals, factory canteens, guest houses, tourist bungalows, etc. The programme in respect of industry would be for meeting the low and medium temperature process heat requirements in textile, chemical, pharmaceuticals, sugar dairy, sericulture industries, etc. A few demonstration space heating and cooling projects based on the 'passive' concept are also being taken up. Efforts are being made to up-scale the technology for cold storage systems for preservation of agricultural produce in the rural areas; a few prototype demonstration units are planned. With regard to air heating systems for drying applications, work is in progress towards evolution of standard designs for drying of various agricultural commodities in different quantities under varying agro-climatic conditions. A few demonstration crop drying systems for grain, cash crops, milk, timber, tobacco, etc. have been installed, and the programme is being expanded substantially. A few solar desalination units are also being taken up for field trials at various locations. Solar thermal power plants based on different system configurations are planned; the 10 KW experimental solar thermal power plant installed at

Madras is under-going performance evaluation, and another demonstration power plant for decentralised applications is being installed near Hyderabad. It is proposed to take up a few pilot projects on decentralised integrated energy systems based on point or line focussing concentrating collectors, to be coupled possibly with biogas, wind energy or vapour absorption refrigeration systems.

In the area of solar photovoltaic technologies, the use of photovoltaic modules is being demonstrated for various applications such as community lighting in a village, radio beacon instruments for ship navigation, educational community radio and television, water pumping for micro-irrigation and drinking water supply etc. A short-term programme for fabrication and demonstration will be completed this year involving 25 KW aggregate capacity photovoltaic modules for water pumping applications. A major pre-commercial pilot plant project is being initiated for up-scaling the level of operations and wide-spread field level demonstration.

A major and dynamic thrust is now being given by the Department of Science & Technology to develop family and community-size biogas plants as an important element in the rural energy matrix. More emphasis is being placed in expanding the installation of community-size biogas plants, and the utilisation of other types of solid wastes/materials. 20 demonstration community-size biogas plants are under construction and nearing completion in selected villages in different States. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the programme is being expanded and the pace of development and field installation of demonstration community-size and family-size biogas plants is being significantly accelerated.

Following the development of a horizontal axis sail-type wind mill, a demonstration programme for these prototypes is under implementation at 10 selected locations in the country.

In another programme low cost metal-vane wind mills are being installed for demonstration in clusters of three at 10 different locations in the country. The vertical axis wind generators installed at two locations are under-going performance monitoring. A wide-spread field demonstration programme for various types of wind mills is planned to get experience for large-scale application.

Components for Colour Transmission

1314. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the components which are available in India for colour transmission; and

(b) to what extent they will be imported?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The sales price of the quantum of locally manufactured electronic equipment, common to both a colour and a black and white 10 KW transmitter and associated studio facility, is about Rs. 156 lakhs. A list of some important locally manufactured equipment is as follows:

1. 10 kw Colour TV transmitter.
2. Telecine Chain.
3. 16 Channel mixing equipment.
4. Console Taperecorder.
5. Video Distributor.
6. Video Crossbar.
7. Precision Monitors.
8. Monitors B/W.
9. Test Signal Generator.
10. Waveform Monitor.
11. Control Unit.

(b) Imported equipment worth Rs. 83 lakhs in FE and Rs. 239 lakhs in rupees would be required for such a 10 kw transmitter-studio facility to be able to work in colour.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स साज-सामान के निर्माण के लिए अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी में शोध-कार्य

1315. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या : प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रंगीन एवं काले-सफेद वीडियो टेप रिकार्डर, टी० वी० कमरे कम लागत के टी० वी० स्टुडियो तथा अन्य साज-सामान का निर्माण करने के लिए अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने हेतु कोई शोध कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उक्त शोध-कार्य किया जा रहा है और इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, हां । अंतरिक्ष विभाग के प्रयोग के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपस्करों का डिजाइन तैयार करने और उन का विकास करने की दिशा में जो कार्य किया गया है उन का उपयोग अब दूरदर्शन स्टुडियो के मोनोक्रोम तथा रंगीन उपस्करों का विकास करने के लिए किया जा रहा है और साथ ही शिक्षा जैसे गैर प्रसारण अनुप्रयोग के लिए भी किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) यह कार्य अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र, अहमदाबाद द्वारा किया जा रहा है । जिन उपस्करों का सफलतापूर्वक विकास कर लिया गया है, उन की सूची अनुबंध-I में दी गई है । बड़ोदा स्थित मैसर्स गुजरात संचार तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड नामक सार्वजनिक

क्षेत्र की कम्पनी ने इन में से कई उपस्करों की प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उत्पादन के लिए उपलब्ध कराया है ।

(ग) इस कार्य की एक सतत रूप से चल रहे विकास कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में किया जा रहा है क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में विशेष रूप से अंकीय सिग्नल संसाधन के क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास तीव्र गति से हो रहा है ।

विवरण

1.0 दृश (वीडियो) प्रणालियों का विकास

- अंकीय समय आधार संशोधक
- दृश्य वितरण प्रणाली
- स्पंद वितरण प्रणाली
- अंकीय सिक स्पंद जनित एकक
- डी. सी. नियंत्रित ऊर्ध्वधर आंतरा-यिक दृश्य स्विच
- दृश्य (वीडियो) संसाधन प्रणाली
- दृश्य (वीडियो) लाइन ग्राही टर्मिनल
- विशेष प्रभाव-उत्पादक जेनेरेटर (जनित)
- वीडियो मिक्सर (समिश्रक)
- कैमरा नियंत्रण एकक
- सिक ब्लैंक मिक्सर

2.0 श्रव्य (आडियो) प्रणालियों का विकास

- सिक विकास में ध्वनि
- श्रव्य वितरण प्रवर्धक
- आडियो मिक्सिंग कंसोल
- श्रव्य विद्युत प्रवर्धक
- श्रव्य स्विचर

Air violations by foreign military Aircraft during the last six months

1316. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SWAMI INDRAVESH:

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the violations by foreign military air-craft into Indian air-space during the last six months; and

(b) what action has been taken by the authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There have been some air violations of the Indian Air space by Pakistani military aircraft during the last six months. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) Government of India have taken up this with the Government of Pakistan.

Rate of Population growth

1317. SHRI NAGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing the rate of growth of population in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura for the decades 1941-51, 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971 till date (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): The enclosed statement shows the rate of growth of population in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura for the decades 1941-51, 1951-61 and 1961-71. The rates of growth for these States and UT for the period 1971 till date are not available.

Statement*Rates of growth of population*

State	Decade	Percentage Growth
1. Assam excluding Mizoram	1941-51	19.93
	1951-61	34.98
	1961-71	34.95
2. Nagaland	1941-51	8.60
	1951-61	14.07
	1961-71	39.88
3. Manipur	1941-51	12.80
	1951-61	35.04
	1961-71	37.53
4. Meghalaya	1941-51	8.97
	1951-61	27.03
	1961-71	31.50
5. Arunachal Pradesh	1941-51	Not available
	1951-61	Not available
	1961-71	38.91
6. Tripura	1941-51	24.56
	1951-61	78.71
	1961-71	36.28

**Demand for separate States for
Leh-Kargil**

1318. SWAMI INDERVESH:

**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:**

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for separate status for Leh-Kargil made by the people of Leh-Kargil; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Conditions Imposed by USA on
supply of Uranium**

1319. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recent conditions that the U.S.A. Government have imposed extraneous to the Co-operation Agreement, 1963, for supplying of 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium for use as fuel at the Tarapur Atomic Plant;

(b) whether Government consider this act on the part of U.S.A. as a violation of the agreement signed in 1963; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The conditions are the provisions of a domestic law of the United States of America and U.S. legislative processes which are extraneous to the

Cooperation Agreement of 1963. The Government of the United States have been informed that the Government of India will not accept continuing delays and uncertainties in supplies of Tarapur fuel nor accept any conditions outside the frame-work of the existing Cooperation Agreement of 1963.

**Resumption of production in Heavy
Water Plant**

1320. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda has resumed production on a sustained basis, after major mishap in December, 1977; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its progress?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After revamping, the plant had gone on stream on July 21, 1980. Sustained production has started with effect from January 2, 1981.

**Officials of different cadres gone
abroad**

1321. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many officials of different cadres belonging to Union Government have gone abroad on various counts during the last 3 years; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Consolidated information in respect of all cadres is not maintained on centralised basis by the Government.

Organisations Accepting Foreign Contributions

1322. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of organisations that have been identified under the Foreigners' Contribution Regulation Act, 1976 as requiring to seek Government's permission before accepting any foreign contribution;

(b) the reasons as to why non-left Wing Organisations reportedly having connections with non-socialist Western countries, have not been included in the list; and

(c) the full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). Under Section 5(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, any organisation of a political nature, not being a political party, can accept foreign contribution only with the prior permission of the Central Government. The expression 'organisation of a political nature not being a political party' means such organisation as the Central Government may, having regard to the activities of the organisation or the ideology propagated by it or the programme of the organisation or the association of the organisation with the activities of any political party, by an order published in the official gazette specify in this behalf. Accordingly, 141 such organisations have so far been specified by the Government of India in the notifications published on 18-2-1977 and 16-9-1980. These organisations have been notified as organisations of a political nature taking into consideration one or more of the above mentioned factors. A list showing the names of these organisations is attached. Decisions are taken on the merits of each case and not on the ground whether a particular organisation is of the left wing or right wing

or whether it receives foreign contribution from the socialist or non-socialist countries.

Statement

List of organisations notified as organisations of a political nature.

1. All India Kishan Sabha.
2. Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union.
3. All India Trade Union Congress.
4. All India Kisan Sabha.
5. Centre of Indian Trade Unions.
6. Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh.
7. Hind Mazdoor Panchayat.
8. Indian National Trade Union Congress.
9. United Trade Union Congress.
10. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Makhan Chatterjee Group).
11. Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Mahesh Desai Group).
12. National Front of Indian Trade Unions.
13. All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations.
14. All India LIC Employees Federation.
15. All India Bank Employees Association.
16. All India Defence Employees Federation.
17. All India State Government Employees Federation.
18. All India Railwaymen's Federation.
19. Indian Railway Workers' Federation.
20. Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh.
21. All India Loco Running Staff Association.
22. Government Employees National Forum.
23. All India Federation of Electricity Employees.
24. National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees.

25. Trade Union Co-ordination Centre.
26. Progressive Labour Union.
27. Kerala Trade Union Front.
28. Swantantra Thozilali Union.
29. Swantantra Thozilali Union, Mavoor, Calicut.
30. Labour Progressive Federation.
31. Anna Thozhir Sangha Peravai.
32. State Central Labour Union.
33. Sarva Sharmik Sangh.
34. Bhartiya Kamgar Sena.
35. National Labour Co-ordination Council.
36. United Trade Union Congress.
37. National Labour Organisation.
38. All India Students Federation.
39. All India youth Federation.
40. Students Federation of India.
41. Democratic Youth Federation.
42. Bharatiya Yuva Sangh.
43. Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad.
44. Samajwadi Yuva Jan Sabha (Pro S.P.).
45. Samajwadi Yuva Jan Sabha (Pro-S.S.P.) Bhartiya Lok Dal.
46. Democratic Students Organisation.
47. Comsomal.
48. Revolutionary Youth Organisation.
49. Progressive Students Union.
50. Progressive Democratic Students Union.
51. Radical Students Union.
52. Punjab Students Union.
53. All India Revolutionary Youth Front.
54. All India Sikh Students Federation.
55. All India Sikh Students and Youth Federation.
56. Kerala Students Congress (K.M. George Group).
57. Kerala Students Congress (K. M. Mani Group).
58. J & K Youth National Conference.
59. Indian Youth Congress.
60. National Students of Union of India.
61. West Bengal Chhatra Parishad.
62. World Tamil Youth Federation.
63. National Federation of Indian Women.
64. Samajwadi Mahila Sabha.
65. Mahila Front.
66. Mahila Sanskriti Sang.
67. Nikhil Banga Mahila Sangh.
68. Gujarat Mahila Congress
69. Congress Seva Dal.
70. Red Panther.
71. Muslim Conference.
72. Islamic Study Circle.
73. Awami Action Committee.
74. All J & K People's Revolutionary Front.
75. All J & K Awami Maqbool Mahaz.
76. J & K People's League.
77. The People's Conference.
78. Mizo Democratic Front.
79. Kanglei League.
80. Manipur Hills and Plains Union.
81. Ujani Asom Rajya Parishad
82. Tribal Front.
83. Communist League of India.
84. Righteous Act Movement.
85. All India Muslim Majlis-e-Mushwarat.
86. Tabligh Famaat.
87. All India Sarwa Sewa Sangh.
88. Lok Neeti Parishad.
89. Citizens for Democracy.
90. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.
91. Birsa Seva Dal.
92. Nag Vidarbha Andolan Samiti.
93. Maha Vidarbha Rajya Sangharash Samiti.
94. Marathwada Janata Vikas Parishad.
95. Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti

96. The Kannada Paksha.
97. Kannada Chaluvaligars.
98. Dravida Kazhagam.
99. Tamil Arasu Kazaghams.
100. Tamilnadu Toilers Progressive Party.
101. Thazhathapattor Munnatra Kazhagam.
102. Revolutionary Anna Dravida Munnatra Kazhagam.
103. The Neelchakra.
104. Dalit Panthers, Wadala, Bombay.
105. Dalit Panthers, Bhawani, Path, Pune—2.
106. People Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights.
107. All India Insurance Employees Association.
108. All India National Life Insurance Employees Federation.
109. National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.
110. Institute of Indian Labour.
111. National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees. (Shashi Bhushan Group).
112. Indian National Plantation Workers Federation.
113. Anand Marg.
114. Proutist Block of India.
115. Proutist Universal.
116. Volunteer Social Service.
117. Seva Dharma Mission.
118. Education Relief and Welfare Sector.
119. Anand Marg Universal Relief Team.
120. Universal Proutists Student Federation.
121. Jammat-e-Islami Hind.
122. Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh.
123. Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.
124. Delhi Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.
125. The Jammu and Kashmir Islami Jammat-e-Tulba.

126. Anjuman Nasrat-ul-Islam.
127. Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Auqaf Trust.
128. The Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Study Circle.
129. All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation.
130. Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.
131. All India Indo-DGR Friendship Association.
132. All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.
133. Indo-Czech Cultural Society.
134. Indo-Bulgarian Friendship Association.
135. India-China Friendship Association.
136. All India Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis Memorial Committee.
137. National Federation of Progressive Writers.
138. All India Association of Democratic Lawyers.
139. General Union of Palestine Students (India Branch).
140. Moral Re-Armament (MRA).
141. Rashtra Seva Dal.

War materials sold by India reaching South Africa

1323. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that war materials including tanks, and others sold by Government have gone into the hands of South Africa's racist Government through some other countries; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government have seen newspaper reports alleging that obsolete and unserviceable Centurian tanks sold by

the Government in December 1977 reached South Africa. The sale was concluded against an import permission by the Spanish Government and the tanks were exported after removal of gun barrels.

Withdrawal of Criminal cases against former Ministers and their sons in States.

1324. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal cases involving former Ministers and their sons in the States are withdrawn or being withdrawn on the instructions of Central Government;

(b) the details thereof during the last one year; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). No criminal cases involving former Ministers and their sons in the State have been withdrawn or being withdrawn on instructions from the Central Government. However, in two cases, where charge-sheets had been filed by the Government of Haryana against Shri Bansilal, Shri Surinder Singh and others relating to (i) demolition of the property of Shri Manohar Lal at Bhiwani and (ii) acquisition of plots by Shri Bansilal in the names of his daughters, which had subsequently been withdrawn by the State Government. Prosecutor criminal revision petitions had been filed in November, 1979 on behalf of the Central Government against the order of the trial courts allowing the withdrawal of these two prosecutions. Subsequently, applications for withdrawal of the aforesaid two criminal revision petitions were made to the High Court of Punjab and Haryana by the Central Government Standing Counsel on the instructions of the

Central Government on the 15th January, 1980. The High Court of Haryana and Punjab has since dismissed as withdrawn, the two criminal revision petitions in question.

Allocation to States for Annual Plan for 1981-82

1325. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether draft annual plans for 1981-82 for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab have been submitted by the respective State Governments;

(b) if so, proposed outlays and targets in different sectors of economy and social welfare including education, health and housing; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission and the Central Government have accorded their approval to the same, if so, with what modifications if any?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposals have been discussed and finalised by the Planning Commission with the State Governments. These are at various stages of consideration by the respective Legislatures of the States as part of the respective annual financial statements.

Specific Programme for Economically Weaker Sections in the Plan

1326. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific programme to help the economically weaker sections of the society has

been contemplated under the draft Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the outlays and targets contemplated thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Sixth Plan contains a number of specific programmes to help the economically weaker sections of the society.

(b) For the first time, in the Sixth Plan a Central additive has been provided for Scheduled Castes component plans with a total outlay of Rs. 600 crores. This will be in addition to the outlay provided in the State plans. The State plans will also contain programmes for tribal development and welfare and the Central assistance to the States includes a component of Rs. 470 crores for this. The State Plan outlays also provide for Rs. 560 crores for special area programmes in the hill areas. Besides this, the Plan also provides for programmes as part of the Minimum Needs Programme for accelerated rural water supply, public health, education and other minimum needs, all of which are aimed primarily at the economically weaker sections. The total outlay in the Plan for the Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 5808 crores.

The Plan lays emphasis on employment, particularly on provision for employment opportunities during the slack season in the rural areas to help the weaker sections among the rural population. The Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme are designed for this purpose. The public policies also aim at stabilising prices of essential commodities and ensuring their distribution at reasonable prices through the public distribution system which will be made stable and permanent element and expanded during the Sixth Plan.

Chinese Massing of Armed Forces in Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh

1327. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China has amassed armed forces in Bangladesh;

(b) whether Government are also aware that across the borders of Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh also, the Chinese military activities, including to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled, if so, the details thereof during the last six months; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto by way of revamping their defences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is no information to suggest that the Chinese have inducted any armed forces into Bangladesh.

(b) No unusual Chinese military activities have been noticed opposite Nepal or Bhutan. There have been however, some air violations by China in the past six months.

(c) Government constantly review developments including military activities in our neighbourhood and based on such review appropriate and timely measures are initiated to ensure our territorial integrity and national security.

Incidents of Communal Tension and Atrocities on Harijans

1328. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the least and highest incidents of com-

munal tension and atrocities on Harijans took place during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) According to available information, during the year 1980, the least number of communal incidents occurred in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura while the highest number was in Uttar Pradesh. During the same year, the least number of crimes against Harijans by others took place in Assam, while the highest was in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) As regards steps to check communal incidents, Government have made known their determination to deal sternly, promptly and effectively with any communal situation and its recurrence in future. Various steps to prevent communal incidents have been suggested to State Governments from time to time, such as upgrading the local intelligence network; establishment of Centralised Control Rooms, strengthening police deployments; more vigorous preventive action against anti-social elements; stricter control over fire arms as also continued vigorous steps for unearthing illicit arms and ammunition; special care to be taken at the time of important festivals and celebrations; reiterating the decision that action would be taken against all defaulting and guilty officials. Central Government have promised the State Governments all help which they may need in containing communal violence. The provisions of the National Security Act, 1980 are available for taking preventive action against anti-social and anti-national elements. The National Integration Council has been re-constituted and held its meeting on the 12th November, 1980. The Council has decided to constitute a sub-committee on communal harmony.

As regards crimes against Harijans, the Union Home Minister has written to Chief Ministers of those States where crimes against members of the Scheduled Castes have been occurring, conveying guidelines of precautionary and preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with such crimes. The Union Home Minister has also suggested to the Chief Minister that one officer belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes may be posted to one of the posts of District Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Superintendent of Police/Sub-Divisional Police Officer in the sensitive areas. As the basis for a permanent solution to the atrocities against Scheduled Castes, Government are giving high priority to their economic development. Steps to be taken to prevent and deal effectively with atrocities on Scheduled Castes and for their economic development were discussed in detail at the conference of Chief Ministers/Governors held on the 8th April, 1980. The Government of India are in constant and continuous touch with the State Governments with regard to atrocities on Scheduled Castes as well as their economic development.

Import of Textile Machinery

1329. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile machinery is being imported despite the industry's demand for the imposition of a ban on the import;

(b) if so, what foreign exchange being spent annually on import of textile machinery; and

(c) the reasons for import especially when demand can be met indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Import is generally allowed only for such items

of textile machinery for which adequate indigenous capacity does not exist in the country.

(b) Import of textile machinery has ranged between Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 4 crores annually during the last two-three years.

(c) Import is not favoured, when demand can be met indigenously. However cases for selective imports are considered on merits, having regard to the users' urgent requirements and keeping in view the delivery periods offered by indigenous manufacturers of machinery.

Pilot Plant to Test Commercial Viability of Indigenous Heavy Water

1330. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot plant has been planned to test the commercial viability of using indigenous heavy water for the generation of atomic power; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It is not necessary to set up any pilot plant as indigenously produced heavy water can be used directly in the atomic power plants. However, a pilot plant is being set up at Baroda to establish the feasibility of setting up Heavy Water Plants based on Ammonia Hydrogen Exchange process independent of the Fertilizer plants.

(b) The engineering design is being completed and procurement action is under way.

Newsprint

1331. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether within a year price of newsprint has increased immensely;

(b) if so, what is the increase during 1980;

(c) if the answer is in the negative what is the actual position;

(d) what was the total consumption of newsprint from January 1980 to January, 1981; and

(e) how much was internally produced and how much was imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The increase in the price of newsprint during the year 1980 has been as follows:—

(i) Imported standard newsprint
(46.8 gsm)

High Sea Sales Rs. 390 per tonne
Buffer stock Rs. 200 per tonne

(ii) indigenous newsprint
ex-mill Nepa Nagar:
Rs. 756 per tonne

(d) The total allocation of newsprint made by the Registrar of Newspapers of India during the year 1980, was approximately 3.70 lakh tonnes.

(e) Indigenous production was approximately of the order of 48,000 tonnes and 3,22,000 tonnes were imported.

Setting up of Bagasse Based Paper Plants in North Bihar and Eastern U.P.

1332. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the establishment of bagasse based paper plants in North Bihar and Eastern U.P. regions has been received by the Ministry;

(b) if so, when and what arguments have been adduced in favour of such scheme; and

(c) what action if any, has been taken by the Ministry in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, A proposal for a package of measures to set up bagasse based paper mills, in North Bihar and Eastern U.P. which have very good potential for bagasse based paper projects, was received in October, 1980. It was pointed out that in the present context of shortage of raw materials for paper, it was important to encourage the utilisation of bagasse, which would also further economic development of these backward areas.

(c) The question of setting up a paper mill in North Bihar utilizing bagasse from the sugar mills in the Bettiah area has been under consideration for some time past. The State Government were to hold discussions with the sugar mills for making available adequate bagasse to set up a paper mill. It has been suggested to the State Government that they should pursue the matter further in order to ensure supply of bagasse from the sugar plants and substitution of coal for bagasse for use in sugar mills. The State Government have been asked to work out a concrete proposal in this regard so that the possibility of participation in the equity capital could also be considered.

Progress of Bagasse Based Paper Plants in Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Assam and Kerala

1333. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 4208 answered on 12th December, 1980 regarding setting up of bagasse-based paper plant and state:

(a) up-to-date progress made in the establishment of bagasse-based paper newsprint mill in Tamil Nadu:

(b) the progress made in each of the paper newsprint projects in Nagaland, Assam and Kerala which have been taken up by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Gundu Rao Committee Report (1965) and the report of Council of Applied and Economic Research for Bihar had unequivocally declared that North Bihar region was ideally situated for the establishment of bagasse-based paper industry in the country; and

(d) if so, why there is no proposal to take up the execution of projects in North Bihar or Eastern U.P. or such other region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd. for setting up a new undertaking in Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of newsprint and Printing and Writing paper. The financing pattern for the project is being worked out in consultation with the World Bank and All India Financing Institutions.

(b) The Kerala Newsprint Project and the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mill are nearing completion and are expected to be commissioned in 1981.

The integrated pulp and paper mills to be set up in the Nowgong and Cachar Districts of Assam are expected to be commissioned in 1983-84. In respect of these projects, land acquisition and site preparation are in progress and orders for most of the long delivery items have been placed.

(c) and (d). It is recognised that North Bihar has potential for setting up a bagasse based paper project. The question of setting up a paper mill in North Bihar utilizing bagasse from the sugar mills in the Bettiah area has been under consideration for sometime past. The State Government were to hold discussions with the sugar mills for making available adequate bagasse to set up a paper mill. It has been suggested to the State Government that they should pursue the matter further in order to ensure supply of bagasse from the sugar plants and substitution

of coal for bagasse for use in sugar mills. The state Government have been asked to work out a concrete proposal in this regard so that the possibility of participation in the equity capital could also be considered.

Development of Coir Industry under Sixth Five Year Plan

1334. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are holding discussions with the State Government of Kerala which represents 95 per cent of the Coir Industry, for the formulation and finalization of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the development of coir industry; and

(b) if so, on or by what date such discussions are going to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Government have already held discussions with the State Government of Kerala and requested the State Government to rework their proposals in the light of the discussions.

(b) Does not arise.

Shivaraman Committee Report on Coir Industry

1335. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to publish the Shivaraman Committee Report on coir industry; and

(b) if so, by what time the said report is going to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government are examining the Report of the High Level Study Team on Coir Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, then Member Planning Commission.

The question of publishing it would be decided after the Government take a final view on the report of the Study Team.

Procurement of Husk by State Governments for Coir Industry

1336. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to approve monopoly procurement of husk by the State Governments for coir industry;

(b) if so, whether adequate provisions for funds are being provided; and

(c) if so, by what time such schemes are being announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have received no such proposals.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Demands of Medical Representatives' Association of India

1337. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Representative Association of India has submitted a memorandum of demands to Government;

(b) if so, what are those demands; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Federation of Medical Representatives' Association of India had last sent a charter of demands in October, 1980.

(b) The demands mainly related to reinstatement of dismissed/discharged

employees, revision of pay scales, codification of working conditions, removal of wage ceiling for coverage under the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, etc., and holding of a tripartite meeting to discuss the demands.

(c) Government have taken note of the suggestion for amendment. At a meeting held with the representatives of the Federation on the 30th December, 1980, they were advised to send some particulars to enable Government to decide about the Tripartite Conference; these are awaited.

Nuclear Fuel Received for Tarapur Atomic Plant from U.S.A.

1338. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tarapore Atomic Power Stations has received the promised enriched uranium from USA; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of enriched uranium received from U.S.A. till December, 1980?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) One overdue consignment of 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium applied for in August 1979 and scheduled to have been supplied between February and September 1980 has not yet been received from USA. Another application for 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium has been made in September 1980 for deliveries between March and September 1981.

(b) Approximately 253.4 tonnes.

Gas Cylinders Recovered after theft

1339. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of gas cylinders are lying with the vari-

ous police stations of Delhi recovered out of theft cases;

(b) if so, the number of cylinders lying with each police station in Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for not returning them to Indian Oil Corporation when there is shortage of gas supply due to cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Only 399 gas cylinders recovered in theft cases are lying with Police Stations.

(b) Two statements, showing the number of gas cylinders lying with various Police Stations, separately for theft cases and in cases other than theft, are attached.

(c) The gas cylinders are case property, and are to be produced in the concerned court, and hence cannot be returned without the specific orders of the court.

Statement—A

The Detail with regard to the number of Gas Cylinders Recovered out of theft cases and lying with each police station in the Union territory of Delhi

Name of the police station	No of Gas Cylinders lying in police station recovered out of the ft cases.
Parliament Street	6
Mandir Marg	2
Chankaya Puri	11
Tughlak Road	2
Tilak Marg	19
R. K. Puram	8
Vasant Vihar	24
Hauz Khas	6

Name of the police station	No. of Gas Cylinders lying in police station recovered out of theft cases
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Vinay Nagar	7
Lodhi Colony	1
Defence Colony	27
S. N. Diu	1
Lajpat Nagar	2
Kalkaji	1
Sri Niwas Puri	22
Badar Park	3
Tilak Nagar	4
Janak Puri	3
Moti Nagar	1
Rajouri Garden	1
Punjabi Bagh	11
Seema Puri	2
Shahdara	4
Lawrence Road	80
Kingsway Camp	66
Lahori Gate	1
Kashmere Gate	8
Darya Ganj	18
Chandni Mahal	10
Pahar Ganj	8
Original Road	3
Kamala Market	22
Hauz Quazi	2
Rajinder Nagar	7
Patel Nagar	6
Total	399

Statement—B

APPENDIX 'B'

Detail with Regard to the number of Gas Cylinders recovered in the cases other than theft and lying with each police station in the union territory of Delhi.

Name of police station	No. of Gas Cylinders lying in police station recovered in the cases other than theft.
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Parliament Street	22
Vinay Nagar	1
Lodhi Colony	2
Kalkaji	148
Sri Niwas Puri	1
Tilak Nagar	21
Janak Puri	6
Rajouri Garden	2
Punjabi Bagh	2
Nangloi	10
Seema Puri	2
Shahdara	1
Lawrence Road	4
Lahori Gate	3
Kashmere Gate	8
Kotwali	2
Subzi Mandi	1
Alipur	73
Pahar Ganj	12
Original Road	3
Hauz Quazi	1
Patel Nagar	27
Karol Bagh	2
Total	354

Employees' Provident Fund Review Committee

1340. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Review Committee has recommended amendments of the relevant law to extend its coverage to all establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether total arrears amount to crores of rupees of main defaulters who have not yet paid the Provident Fund arrears;

(d) the action contemplated by Government against the defaulters who have not deposited the provident fund in time; and

(e) the action taken by Government to make speedy recovery from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The relevant recommendations of the Committee are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1961/81].

(c) According to the information supplied by the Provident Fund authorities a sum of Rs. 57.42 crores was outstanding as on 31st March, 1980 as arrears on account of contributions to Provident Fund, Family Pension Fund, Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Fund, Administrative Charges, Inspection charges and Damages. These however do not include the dues from certain establishments which are in dispute and also those from establishments in respect of which the assessment of the dues has not been completed.

(d) and (e). The Employees Provident Fund authorities have reported that they have taken appropriate action as provided for in the EPF and MP Act, 1952 for recovery of the dues by issue of revenue recovery certificates, by filing of prosecutions against the employers of defaulting establishments and also by way of levy of penal damages.

Increase in rate of Ammunition Risk Allowance

1341. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase rate of ammunition risk allowance being paid to the workers employed/deployed on loading/unloading of ammunition in Ordnance/ammunition depots and ordnance/explosive factories;

(b) if so, what would be the increased rate and since when it is likely to be made applicable;

(c) what are the other facilities/benefits given to such workers deputed in highly explosive areas/sections and directly dealing with ammunition; and

(d) what are the safety measures and what precautions are taken to prevent accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various categories of workers engaged in manufacture of ammunition or directly dealing with ammunition are granted danger building and risk allowances at varying rates. In addition, protective clothing and other items like aprons and magazine shoes etc., are also provided where necessary.

(d) Safety regulations for manufacture and storage of ammunition as

advised by experts are strictly enforced. Measures adopted to keep the workers alert and safety conscious include display of safety posters, organisation of discussions, screening of films etc.

Service conditions of Civilians in Central Provision Cell

1342. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms and conditions of service applicable to civilian staff serving with Central Provision Cell attached to Ordnance Services Directorate at Army Head Quarters;

(b) in case the terms and conditions of service are at par with those of staff of Ordnance depots, the reasons why Central Provision Cell employees have not been given productivity linked bonus whereas depot workers have been given; and

(c) in case the terms and conditions are at par with the staff serving at the Armed Forces Headquarters, the reasons why Central Provision Cell employees are being posted out of Delhi and controlled by AOC Records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The civilian staff serving with Central Provision Cell attached to Ordnance Service Directorate at Army Headquarters are governed by the terms and conditions of service applicable to the civilian staff employed in other Ordnance Establishments under the Army Headquarters.

(b) The civilian staff of the Central Provision Cell at Army Headquarters were not considered for the grant of bonus because at present only a specified number of depots have been brought under the purview of the bonus scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Number of sick industries in States.

1343. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of sick units in the small industries sector is increasing alarmingly;

(b) the figures of closed sick units, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the three States including Maharashtra where the number of such sick units is high and number of sick units of each of these States;

(d) the main reason which caused sickness in small industries;

(e) the amount given by Government to assist these industries during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and till December end 1980; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to control and remove this sickness in Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). According to information periodically reported by lending banks to RBI, 20,841 small scale units were reported to be sick as on 31st December, 1979, out of 5.87 lac small scale units having bank accounts,

(c) The following three States have been reported to have the highest number of sick small scale units as on 31st December, 1979:—

State	No. of sick small scale units reported by banks
1. West Bengal	6948
2. Maharashtra	2763
3. Andhra Pradesh	1323

(d) Principal reasons for sickness in small scale units include fluctuating demand and supply conditions, lack of managerial and technological competence and scarcity of critical raw materials.

(e) It is not possible to readily quantify the amount of assistance given to the sick units, because such assistance takes various forms and often given as a package for revival of sick unit by various agencies, including Government, viz. waiver of penalty interest, re-scheduling of past liabilities, loan assistance to fill gaps in margins required from entrepreneurs, charging of concessional rates of interests, easier access to controlled raw materials and marketing assistance including Government purchases.

(f) Already cases of sick units seeking assistance on the basis of viable rehabilitation scheme are considered by the State Level Committees consisting of representatives of State Government, Small Industries Service Institutes, concerned banks and the local Reserve Bank of India officials in order to devise a package of measures, to rehabilitate the sick units. Besides, the RBI has recently constituted a Study Group to examine a proposal for creation of a Soft Loan Assistance Fund for providing assistance and rehabilitation to sick small scale units. A margin money scheme for the revival of sick units is also proposed to be formulated.

Relaxation of Cantonment Land Policy

1344. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of further relaxation of cantonment land policy has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of Government's decision;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) when the said question is expected to be finally considered and published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of further relaxation of land policy is under examination of the Government.

Mechanization in Tobacco Curing industry in Andhra Pradesh

1345. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations regarding mechanization in tobacco curing industry in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated number of workers going to be affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to prevent mechanisation to avoid thousands of workers to be thrown out of employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A representation was received from the All India Coordination Committee of Working Women mentioning among other things, enmasse unemployment of women workers due to introduction of machinery in the tobacco industry.

(b) and (c). Information supplied by the Government of Andhra Pradesh shows that a licence was issued to M/a I.T.C. Ltd., I.L.T.D. Division for installing a Greenleaf Threshing Plant at Anaparthi. This is likely to effect 1800 female stemmers at present employed at Anaparthi. The State Labour Department is seized of the situation and they are persuading the management to bring out mechanisation without throwing out of employment the female stemmers.

सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना

1346. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है जहां चूना पत्थर बहुतायत में उपलब्ध है, यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों और जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ये संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे; और

(ख) क्या देश में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र सफल रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) सीमेंट के उत्पादन के लिए चूना पत्थर मुख्य कच्चा माल होने के कारण, प्रमाणित चूना पत्थर के निक्षेपों वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने पड़ेंगे। ऐसे राज्यों तथा जिलों की सूची जिन में सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति सरकार द्वारा दे दी गई है, संलग्न है।

(ख) देश में मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्र करने संबंधी परियोजनाएं केवल गत दो वर्षों में ही स्वीकृत की गई हैं। अतः इस अवस्था में इस बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाना अभी समय पूर्व होगा।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	जिलों का नाम
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	कुडप्पा, आदिलाबाद, अनन्त-पुर, नालगोण्डा, गुन्टूर, हैदराबाद, कुरनूल, के० बी० रंगा रेड्डी, करीम नगर।
बिहार	पालामऊ

राज्य का नाम जिलों का नाम

गुजरात	सूरत, जूनागढ़, साबरकंठा, बनासकंठा, भावनगर, जामनगर।
हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर, कांगड़ा
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	अनन्तनाग, वाशौली
कर्नाटक	बीजापुर, गुलबर्गा, बेलगांव, चित्तादुर्ग।
केरल	पालघाट
मेघालय	गारो हिल्स, जयन्तिया हिल्स
मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह, सबना, धार, बिलासपुर, दुर्ग, रायपुर, जबलपुर, रायगढ़, बालाघाट।
महाराष्ट्र	चन्द्रपुर
उड़ीसा	सम्बलपुर, सुन्दरगढ़
पंजाब	भटिण्डा
राजस्थान	कोटा, उदयपुर, पाली, जोधपुर, सिरौही, सीकर, अजमेर, झालावाड़।
तमिलनाडु	तिरुचो, रामनाथनपुरम
उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर, देहरादून
पश्चिम बंगाल	पेरुलिया।

चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) सीमेंट कारखाने का दुष्प्रभाव

1347. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :
क्या उद्योग मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) में बिरला सीमेंट कारखाने की चिमनी सीमेंट धूल बड़ी मात्रा में छोड़ती है;

(ख) क्या खेतों के सैकड़ों एकड़ फसलों पर धूल की परतें जम गई हैं जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप किसानों को भारी नुकसान होता है;

(ग) क्या सीमेंट की धूल स्वास्थ्य पर भी अतिकूल प्रभाव डालती है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार कारखानों के लिये यह अनिवार्य नहीं करती है कि वे धूल नियंत्रक संयंत्रों को भी लगायें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि चित्तौड़गढ़ स्थित सीमेंट फैक्टरी द्वारा छोड़ी गई धूल कारखाने से लगभग 10 किलोमीटर की परिधि में जम जाती है। किन्तु राज्य सरकार ने यह बताया है कि न तो इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण ही किया गया है और न गिरधारी (एक क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण) के समय इसके कु-प्रभाव के बारे में कोई शिकायत ही प्राप्त हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) धूल कम उड़े इसके लिये बताया यह गया है कि कारखाने में इलेक्ट्रो स्टैटिक प्रेसिपिटेटर लगे हुए हैं।

ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी खत्म करना

1349. श्री० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत:

श्री जयनारायण रौत :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ख) बेरोजगारी खत्म करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी योजनाएँ शामिल की गई हैं; और

(ग) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बस तिहारी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 32वें दौर (1977-78) में पाई गई बेरोजगारी की दरों के आधार पर मार्च, 1980 में बेरोजगारी का निम्नलिखित अनुमान लगाया गया है :—

(दस लाख)

	सामान्य साप्ताहिक* दैनिक**		
	स्थिति	स्थिति	स्थिति
ग्रामीण	7.22	7.94	15.36
शहरी	4.80	4.24	5.38
जोड़	12.02	12.18	20.74

(ख) छठी योजना में शामिल किए गए विकास के विभिन्न शीर्षों के अधीन अनेक कार्यक्रमों से रोजगार सृजित होने की आशा है। विशेष रूप से, निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों में महत्वपूर्ण रोजगार क्षमता/संभाव्यता है :—

† किसी व्यक्ति के कार्य की स्थिति पिछले 365 दिनों की अवधि के संदर्भ में निर्धारित की जाती है।

*कार्य की स्थिति पिछले 7 दिनों की अवधि के संदर्भ में निर्धारित की जाती है। जिस व्यक्ति ने संदर्भित अवधि में एक घंटे भी काम नहीं किया और वह काम इंतूदा रहा या काम पर लगाए जाने के लिए उपलब्ध है तो उसे बेरोजगार माना जाएगा।

**कार्य की स्थिति पिछले 7 दिनों में प्रत्येक दिन के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने एक दिन

कम से कम एक घंटा लेकिन चार घंटे से कम काम किया हो तो यह समझा जाएगा कि उसने आधे दिन काम किया है। यदि उस ने एक दिन में चार घंटे या अधिक काम किया है तो यह समझा जाएगा कि उसने पूरे दिन काम किया।

1. एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम।
2. आपरेशन प्लड-2 डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम।
3. मछली पालक विकास अभिकरण कार्यक्रम।
4. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रम।
5. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम।
6. शहरी क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय स्वच्छता, गंदी बस्तियों में सुधार, वृक्षारोपण, आर्थिक दृष्टि से सुविधावंचित लोगों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण, आदि।
7. न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम।

8. आय अर्जित करने वाले व्यवसायों के निर्माण के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये विशेष कार्यक्रम।

(ग) ऊपर (ख) में बताए गए उपायों से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या को हल करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी, इनके अलावा स्व-रोजगार के उपक्रमों पर जोर दिया जाता है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को मार्गदर्शन, प्रशिक्षण, वित्त और विपणन की सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी।

राजस्थान में राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता देना

1350. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के लोगों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें हाल के जनगणना आंकड़ों के आधार पर राजस्थान में राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता देने का अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थानी भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है फिर भी, सभी भाषाओं की सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक परम्पराओं का विकास करने के लिये सरकार प्रयत्नशील है।

भरतपुर से सिमहो फँकट्री को दूसरे पर ले जाना

1351. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'सिमको' के प्रबंधक इस फँकट्री को भरतपुर से दिल्ली अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश में ले जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सिमको के प्रबंधकों ने कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास भेजा है;

(ग) क्या 'सिमको' के प्रबंधकों द्वारा फँकट्री को दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने से राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, और

(इ) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Electronic Industry to Private Sector

1352. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to throw more areas in the electronics industry to private sector, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATJI INDIRA GANDHI): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Involvement of the private sector in more areas in the electronics industry is being carried out by the Department of Electronics by (i) identifying new areas of application of electronics like Mining electronics, Agro-electronics etc., and encouraging the private sector to enter these areas,

(ii) encouraging the public sector units to judiciously subcontract and ancillarize production to private sector.

Production of People's Car

1353. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fresh proposal under Government's consideration regarding production of people's car in the country;

(b) if so, whether any application has been received by Government from any private sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are setting up a public sector undertaking for the manufacture of automobiles including passenger cars utilising the infrastructure of the Undertakings of Maruti Limited.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. An application has been received from one Shri V. P. Rao for permission to manufacture 10,000 passenger cars per annum. Government do not propose to allow this request.

Closure of Industries in Gujarat due to Power and Coal Shortage

1354. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power and coal shortage had affected the industrial units and a record number of such units were closed in almost all the States;

(b) if so, the total number of industries affected in Gujarat state due to power and coal shortage; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY IN INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There has been a substantial increase in overall generation of power in the country during the quarter ending January, 1981, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, despite this, due to increased power requirements for agriculture and for industry, some restrictions during peak periods, as also cuts ranging from 10 per cent and upwards, have had to be imposed in some States.

Monthly average coal loadings have over the last six months been as follows:

	Monthly average of daily loading (wagons)
1980	
August	8217
September	8261
October	8582
November	8749
December	9447
1981	
January	9639
February (upto 18th)	10068

In addition, coal/coke have also been permitted to move by road where necessary. However, due to increased tempo of industrial activity and consequent increased demand for coal/coke, some marginal or temporary coal supply constraints may have arisen. It would not be correct to say, however that a record number of industrial units were closed in almost all the States due to power and coal shortage.

(b) and (c) There has been no report of general closure of industrial units in Gujarat State due to power shortage. However, certain power restrictions are in force in the State like staggering of holidays, restrictions on maximum demand upto 50 per cent on certain occasions and a scheduled programme of load shedding in rural areas. In addition, two extra weekly holidays were observed by all high tension industries in January, 1981. For low tension industries, one weekly holiday is being imposed from November, 1980. Steps are being taken to ensure maximum possible generation by the working units of power stations and to expedite the execution of power projects.

3799 LS-8.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए धनराशि का आवंटन

1356. श्री कृष्ण बत्त मुल्तानपुरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचवर्षीय योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन निर्माण कार्यों के लिए धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) इस योजना में जिन मुख्य जल-विद्युत् केन्द्रों के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित फार्मूले के आधार पर योजना आयोग केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित करता है। ये आवंटन सामान्य अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में होते हैं, अलग-अलग हरेक कार्य के लिए नहीं होते।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश की अनुमोदित विद्युत् योजना में विशेष रूप से शामिल की गई 20 करोड़ रुपये और अधिक की लागत वाली जल-विद्युत् परियोजना भाबा जल-विद्युत् स्कीम है। (3×40 मे० वा०)।

Refugees in West Bengal due to Assam Agitation

1357. SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL;
SHRI SATYAGOPAL
MISRA;
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugees came and how many of them are still in West Bengal up-to-date on account of the Assam agitation on foreigners's issue;

(b) the details of the assistance given by the Central Government either to

the refugees or to the West Bengal Government to tackle the situation; and

(c) the Future Plan of action of Government regarding these refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of Technical Committee on Utilising Waters of West Flowing rivers

1358. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission to study the utilisation of west-flowing rivers has submitted an interim report; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Committee Constituted by the Planning Commission in February, 1978 for assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and their utilisation has submitted an interim report.

(b) In the interim report, they have commented on the Dastur proposals of Himalayan Canal and Garland Canal and have expressed an opinion that the Dastur proposals are of doubtful engineering feasibility and economically prohibitive.

Further action will be taken when the final report of the committee is received.

Meeting of the National Development Council

1359. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of National Development Council was held recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the National Development Council was held on 13th and 14th February, 1981 to consider the draft of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

(b) The Council approved the Draft and called upon all concerned agencies to make all out efforts with the active cooperation of the people to ensure its successful implementation.

Projects of Rail Transport Pending with the Planning Commission

1360. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects of rail transport pending with the Planning Commission and for how long these are pending;

(b) the reasons for such delay in each case; and

(c) when these projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) With the finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, no projects of rail transport, for which Plan provision exists, are pending with the Planning Commission, except the proposal for extension of the Jakhapura-Daitari railway line in Orissa. The original proposal for extension from Daitari to Banspani (145 kms) costing Rs. 61.91 crores had to be kept pending till the finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the outlay for Railways to be provided in it. After the finalisation of the Sixth Plan outlay in Mid-February 1981 a revised proposal for extension from Daitari to Keonjhar (90 kms.) costing Rs. 18 crores

is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Railways from the point of view of availability of funds within the approved outlay for Railways.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

(c) In regard to the proposal for railway line from Daitari to Keonjhar-garh, the Ministry of Railways have been asked to clarify the position in respect of availability of funds for this scheme keeping in view their latest proposals under their "New Lines" Programme. The proposal will be further examined on receipt of their reply.

Production of Electricity from Sea Water

1361. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some diesel engineers have evolved a design of turbine to produce electricity from sea water pressure without any fuel;

(b) if so, whether Government taken note of this design;

(c) whether it is proposed to produce electricity from sea water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to make further research on this?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Various basic designs of turbines exist which could be employed in production of electricity from sea water by different means.

(c) and (d). Government is exploring the feasibility of producing electricity from the oceans around the Indian coast, utilising wave and tidal potential, as well as ocean thermal gradients. Research and Development activities in this regard have been initiated.

Controversy between Karnataka and Kerala over Kasargode

1362. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major controversy has arisen between the two States of Karnataka and Kerala on the issue of Kasargode;

(b) if so, whether Government have been approached by both the State Governments to solve this question; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to the Press reports, the Chief Minister, Karnataka, in a speech at Kasargode on 15-12-1980, had asserted that Kasargode was a part and parcel of Karnataka, this had evoked a strong protest from the Chief Minister, Kerala.

The Government of India are aware of the differences between the Governments of Karnataka and Kerala in regard to their inter-State boundary. This boundary dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Governments and towards this end the Central Government will be glad to extend all assistance to these Governments.

Use of renewable sources of energy

1363. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making prime efforts to use renewable sources

of energy in a big way to achieve a saving of 5 per cent in oil use and meet 15 per cent energy use through this source;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry, has developed use of bio-gas as a energy source at the rate of at least one for every district;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) when these energy plants are likely to be set up; and

(f) when the results are likely to be achieved?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government is intensifying efforts towards harnessing renewable source of energy and their utilisation for a wide range of applications.

(b) A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Demonstration community-size bio-gas plants are being installed at several locations in the country which will provide motive power or electricity, apart from gas for cooking and lighting, and nitrogen-rich manure.

(d) to (f). Details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(b) The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing solar energy for a wide range of potential applications, including those where oil is currently being used, has been accorded high priority by Government. Based on technologies available even now, it is possible to replace by renewable energies to a certain extent, the oil needs in the agricultural sector including pumping, for household requirements, and part of the oil required for the industrial sector particularly for low temperature process heat requirements. However, for most uses,

costs are higher compared to conventional alternatives. Present efforts are directed towards reduction in costs and improvement in efficiency of various devices for these different applications.

In the area of transportation, the principal use of oil is for diesel locomotives, and as petrol and diesel used for road transport vehicles. In this sector, the changes will have to be in terms of electrification of the rail-road systems; shift from long haulage road transport to rail transport; and, the use of battery operated vehicles, which could later be charged by solar energy for shorter hauls. Development of hydrogen engines could also offer a way of reducing oil consumption for transport. The Department of Science and Technology has initiated work in all these areas.

The Department of Science and Technology has constituted a National steering Committee to examine, identify and formulate research and development programmes related to production of bio-mass to liquid fuels such as methanol and ethanol. These liquid fuels are very useful as feedstock for the chemical industry due to their molecular structure, and such use could relieve the pressure on petroleum-based products, such as naphtha. In principle they can also be used in the transportation sector.

Under, the All India Co-ordinated Programme on Bio-gas technology, community bio-gas plants are being set-up to enable the use of bio-gas in operating agricultural pumpsets and for rural industry besides cooking and lighting.

Research and Development has been taken up in the area of battery operated vehicles to ultimately largely replace petrol/diesel driven vehicles. Vehicles Research and Development Establishment, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Research Design and Standards Organisation, Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute etc., are participating in this programme. A

few $\frac{1}{2}$ tonne and 1 tonne prototypes have been built. This programme is being further accelerated towards production of larger numbers of test vehicles.

Another long-term possibility is to use solar energy for production of hydrogen which can be used as a clean, transportable fuel in substitution for oil. The Department of Science and Technology has constituted a Hydrogen Energy Task Force to identify research and development programmes relating to production, storage and utilisation of hydrogen. The work in this area is still at the laboratory stage.

A major solar water heating demonstration programme is being taken up for provision of hotwater, hot air and low pressure steam to industry, commercial establishments and public buildings. This will reduce the demands on commercial energy being currently used for this including oil.

The Department of Science and Technology has taken up development of solar cells and modules which can convert solar energy directly into electricity, which can then be used, in place of diesel, to power agricultural pump sets. The Central Electronics Ltd., the National Physical Laboratory, several Institutes of Technology and others are participating in this co-ordinated programme.

Several types of windmills are being investigated as in the areas where sufficient wind velocities are available, in steady or gust form, there is great potential for replacement of diesel based agricultural pumpsets by wind-powered irrigation.

(d) to (f). A major and Dynamic thrust is now being given by the Department of Science and Technology to develop family and community-size bio-gas plants as an important element in the rural energy matrix. In Phase-I of the co-ordinated bio-gas project, considerable success has been achieved in utilisation of animal dung and development of viable designs of family size plants,

e.g. Janta 'drumless' type, and ferro-cement gas holders, etc.; investigations into the micro-biological aspects have shown promising results. In the next phase of the programme, which commenced last year, more emphasis is being placed on expanding the installation of community-size bio-gas plants, as well as family type plants and the utilisation of other types of solid wastes/materials, like kachra, vegetable wastes and agricultural residues. Over 80,000 bio-gas plants have so far been installed in various parts of the country. 20 Community-size biogas plants are under construction and nearing completion, in selected villages in different States. In support of the co-ordinated project, work is underway in resolving other technical problems concerning microbiological aspects, fermentation technology, low cost construction techniques and materials, and low cost devices and engines for bio-gas utilisation. Investigations on reduction in costs and on socio-economic aspects are also underway. In the Sixth Five Year Plan the programme is being expanded and the pace of development and field installation of demonstration community-size & family-size bio-gas plants is being significantly accelerated.

Survey of Crimes Against Harijans:

1364. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to make a comprehensive survey of crimes against Harijans; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government is fully alive to the problems faced by Harijans and want to put an end to this phenomenon of national shame. To keep itself informed the Government have taken steps to collect information

regularly from all the States and U.Ts. regarding monthly crime statistics where Scheduled Castes are victims and non-Scheduled Castes are aggressors/culprits. Besides, reports are called for from the concerned State Governments in respect of Harijan atrocities appearing in news items/VIP references/Social Welfare organisations and other representations received from the general public. This gives us a fair idea about the dimensions of the problem and the nature of atrocities being committed on Scheduled Castes by non-Scheduled Castes.

Matters are discussed thoroughly with the State Governments at regional conferences from time to time. As a result of the comprehensive guidelines of precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures to be taken for effectively dealing with the atrocities against Scheduled Castes, during 1980 the upward trend has been checked compared to the figures of 1979.

दिल्ली में नकली पारपत्रों की बिक्री

1365 श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन माह के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस ने नकली पारपत्रों की कथित बिक्री के सिलसिले में कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है ;

(ख) क्या नकली पारपत्रों की बिक्री में किसी विदेशी दूतावास के कुछ अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का कथित हाथ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) पिछले तीन महीनों, नवम्बर, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 के दौरान नकली पारपत्रों की बिक्री के संबंध में दिल्ली में पुलिस द्वारा कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है फिर भी नौकरी की जालसाजी करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कुछ मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं । 2 अफगान राष्ट्रियों को अफगान पारपत्र जिसमें जाली प्रविष्टियों थी रखन के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था । एक आस्ट्रेलियन राष्ट्रिक को भी फ्रांस का नकली पारपत्र रखने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये नियतन

1366 श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये कुल कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त राशि किन-किन ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च की जायेगी ।

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण, बलू तिवारी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए राज्य क्षेत्रक में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवंटित कुल राशि 190302 लाख रु० है ।

(ख) जिन स्कीमों पर यह राशि खर्च की जायगी वे निम्नलिखित हैं :-

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	आवदन
(लाख रु०)		
1.	कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रक	73070
2.	सहकारिता	4790
3.	सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	78480
4.	ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	3340
5.	न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम	30622
		190302

Setting up of Cocoa Processing Unit

1367. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start cocoa processing unit in the country in the public or private sector; if so, the details and the steps taken;

(b) if not, do Government propose considering establishment of a processing unit in the country with foreign collaboration, if necessary;

(c) whether India has sufficient technical know-how in cocoa processing; if not, from which country we propose to import technical know-how; and

(d) full details of the steps taken by the Government to establish cocoa processing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d).

In addition to five cocoa processing units in the organised sector, a letter of intent has been issued on 31-12-1980 to a unit in the cooperative sector in Karnataka for the manufacture of cocoa power (drinking chocolate and chocolate for an annual capacity of 2000 metric tonnes. The Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation is also planning to establish a cocoa processing unit in Kerala. The Central Government, however, has no proposal to establish a cocoa processing unit in the public sector. Licensing of additional capacity will depend on the merits of each case, including the indigenous availability of cocoa beans.

While technical know-how is available within the country, any request for foreign collaboration could be considered on merits taking into account the product range and the adequacy of indigenous technology.

Jobs for Cashew Workers

1368. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cashew workers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the maximum number of days for which they got employment in an year; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take provide them job for all days of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Cashew industry is at present functioning on a seasonal basis because of the supply of raw cashew-nuts vis-a-vis the requirements of the cashew processing industry. Available information on employment in cashew processing industry relates to the data collected on a quarterly basis under the employment Market Information

programme of the Ministry of Labour. Employment in the cashew processing establishments in the different States at the end of June, September and December 1979 and at the end of March 1980 is given in the attached statement.

Government have been and are taking steps to increase the supply of raw cashewnuts and these will help in giving fuller employment to cashew workers. These steps are:

(i) A World Bank aided project for cashewnut development in four States, namely, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa is already under implementation.

(ii) A Centrally sponsored scheme—a package programme for cashew—is also in operation from the earlier plants and would be continued during the Sixth Plan period. The strategy under this scheme in the Sixth.

Plan period would consist of the following programmes:

(a) Laying out demonstration plots in growers orchards;

(b) Improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation;

(c) Establishment of progeny orchards;

(d) Subsidised scheme for area expansion;

(e) Scheme for plant protection;

(f) Scheme for statistical survey of area and production.

The Plan target for cashewnut has been kept at 3 lakh tonnes as against the current production of around 1.80 lakh tonnes.

(iii) The Cashew Corporation of India is taking steps to maximise the import of raw cashew from producing countries.

Statement

Employment in the Cashew processing Establishments in the different States at the end of June, September and December, 1979 and March, 1980

(Figures in '000)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of employees at the end of			
		June, 79	Sept, 79	Dec, 79 (P)	March, 80 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	@	@	@	@
2	Gujrat	@	@	@	@
3	Karnataka	2.1	2.1	2.1	22.2
4	Kerala	110.3	107.8	103.0	101.1
5	Maharashtra	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5
6	Tamil Nadu	21.1	20.5	18.9	18.8
7	Uttar Pradesh	@	@	@	@
8	West Bengal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
9	Goa Daman & Diu	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
	ALL-INDIA	135.8	132.7	126.1	123.9

Note :—

P—Provisional

@Figures less than 100

State/Union Territory wise may not add up due to rounding off.

Cadre Changes of IAS in States

1369. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGH-
WALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cadre changes in the Indian Administrative Services in 1979 and 1980 resepctively;

(b) the details of such changes giving names, States involved; and

(c) the specific causes and reasons for having agreed to such changes in the IAS in 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-
KATASUBBAIAH): (a) The number
of I.A.S. officers transfered from
one cadre to another is:

1979—12

1980—11

(b) and (c). A statement is attach-
ed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of I.A.S. Officer	Year in which transfer made	STATES INVOLVED		Grounds
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
S/Shri					
1	Ajit Raizada	1979	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Health
2	Sarat Kumar Nanda	1979	Manipur-Tripura	Haryana	Marriage
3	Mohan Verghese Chunketh	1979	Uttar Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Marriage
4	D. N. Padhi	1979	Bihar	Orissa	Compassionate
5	Debasish Gupta	1979	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Marriage
6	Shrimati Jaya Das Gupta	1979	Tamil Nadu	Bihar	Marriage
7	Mohammed Iqbal Khandey	1979	Tamil Nadu	Jammu & Kashmir	Public Interest
8	S.N. Shukla	1979	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Compassionate
9	Y.L. Rajwade	1979	Himachal Pradesh	Maharashtra	Compassionate
10	T.N. Mannen	1979	Manipur-Tripura	Nagaland	Compassionate
11	Khanjan Lal	1979	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	Compassionate
12	Anand Narain Asthana	1979	Jammu & Kashmir	Madhya Pradesh	Marriage
13	Rudra Gangadharan	1980	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Marriage
14	Shrimati Jayanthi Alexander	1980	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Compassionate
15	Shri Dharmendra Deo	1980	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh	Health

16	Shri Pankaj	.	.	.	.	.	1980	Manipur-Tripura	Rajasthan	Compassionate
17	Amar Singh	.	.	.	.	.	1980	West Bengal	Madhya Pradesh	Health
18	Sanjay Kaul	.	.	.	.	.	1980	Madhya Pradesh	Karnataka	Marriage
19	Chaman Kumar	.	.	.	.	.	1980	Union Territories	Gujarat	Marriage
20	Ramendra <i>alias</i> Ram Asra	.	.	.	.	.	1980	Bihar	Haryana	Marriage
21	Shrimati Sonali Saran	.	.	.	.	.	1980	Kerala	Jammu & Kashmir	Marriage
22	Om Prakash Meena	.	.	.	.	.	1980	Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan	In Public interest.
23	Ashok Sampatram	.	.	.	.	.	1980	Uttar Pradesh	Rajasthan	In Public interest.

Production of Heavy Water in India**1370. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of heavy water in the country as against the installed capacity of the plants stating reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the production of heavy water by these plants;

(b) the extent to which the country is presently dependent on foreign countries in heavy water requirements for atomic power stating the names of the countries which are supplying heavy water and the average yearly expenditure being incurred by Government thereon; and

(c) which of the heavy water plants in hand have been delayed, stating the

period for which these plants have been delayed and the reasons for the delay?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a)

The Heavy Water Plants at Nangal, Baroda and Tuticorin with a total design capacity of 152.6 tonnes per annum are under production. It may not be in the national interest to disclose the details of the production of heavy water.

(b) Make-up requirement of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is proposed to be met by heavy water import from U.S.S.R. In the Revised Estimates 1980-1981, an amount of Rs. 11.76 crores has been provided to cover the import.

(c) Details are furnished in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of the Project	Capacity tonnes/ annum	Original date of completion.	Actual date/ expected date of completion	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
H.W.P. Kota	100	December, 1975	Last quarter of 1981	(i) Termination of old consultancy agreement and appointment of new consultants; (ii) Delay in supply of equipment from indigenous as well as foreign sources; (iii) Slow progress of erection contracts; (iv) Re-ordering of some major critical items from abroad and (v) Disturbed labour conditions.
H.W.P. Baroda	67.2	April, 1973	July, 1977	(i) Due to force majeure events at fabricator's shop in France and navigational problems; (ii) Delay in the delivery of equipments by indigenous fabricators; and (iii) Modifications/replacement of certain equipments.
H.W.P. Tuticorin	71.3	February, 1975	July, 1978	(i) Change in location of the plot plan which delayed site development; (ii) Delay in civil works due to unusual subsoil conditions; (iii) Delay in completion of structural works due to revision of drawings, non-availability of matching steel and slow movements of Over Deck mentioned Consignments etc. and (iv) Delay in supply by indigenous fabricators due to non-availability of materials, power cuts, transport bottlenecks etc.

Name of the Project	Capacity/ tonnes/ annum	Original date of completion	Actual date/ expected date of completion	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
H.W.P. Talcher	62.7	April, 1976	August, 1981	<p>(i) Delay in finalising amendment to Contract-I with foreign Collaborators;</p> <p>(ii) Delays due to increase in delivery period of raw materials owing to oil crisis and tremendous pressure on European markets for the supply of such items ; (iii) Replacement of the two towers lost at sea by re-ordering; (iv) Delays on the part of indigenous fabricators in not maintaining the time schedule, due to various technical problems.</p>

Indequacy of State Police to maintain peace in Ahmedabad

1371. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army was called out to help the Police to restore normalcy in Ahmedabad on the 1st February, 1981,

(b) if so, whether Government have examined in depth the short comings in the State Police Forces which are responsible for not being able to control arson, looting and stone throwing; and

(c) if not, whether they would do so and take effective measures to maintain peace in the riot-hit cities as far as possible with the assistance of local police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter will be ascertained from the State Government.

Foreign visits by Chief Executives of the Public Undertakings

1372. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spree of foreign visits by the Chief Executives of the Public Sector Undertakings have been on the increase;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have already made an exercise on this subject;

(c) if so, the undertakings which have been studied under his Ministry;

(d) the break-up of expenditure incurred by such organisations for foreign visits during the last two years; and

(e) in how many cases Government feel that reduction could be effected and what is proposed to keep this expenditure under control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Visits to foreign countries by Chief Executives of Public Undertakings are undertaken only for bonafide official business and in the each case prior approval of the Minister for Industry is required to be taken.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Available information on break-up of expenditure on foreign visits by Chief Executives of Public Undertakings in the Ministry during 1978-79 and 1979-80 is furnished in the attached Statements I and II. Information from the remaining undertakings will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Expenditure on such visits is always kept to the barest minimum and in keeping with extant Government instructions on the subject.

Statement—I

S. No.	Name of the Public Enterprise	Expenditure incurred on foreign visits of Chief Executives during 1978-79.
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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	17,850
2	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	61,385
3	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1,545
4	Instrumentation Ltd.	21,584
5	National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	76,509
6	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	36,587

DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

1	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	73,000
2	Braithwaite & Company	28,018
3	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	1,79,614
4	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	97,595
5	Jessop & Company	48,332
6	Mining & Allied Machinery	72,631

Statement- II

S. No.	Name of the Public Enterprise	Expenditure incurred on foreign visits of Chief Executives during 1979-80.
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT		
1	Instrumentation Ltd.	13,694
2	National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	32,701
3	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	28,996
4	Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.	23,625
5	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	46,758
6	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	48,158
DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY		
1	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	71,420
2	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	9,746
3	Braithwaite & Company and Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd.	25,954
4	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	23,301

देश में लघु उद्योगों का व्यौरा

1373 श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने लघु उद्योग और उनमें कुल कितनी पूंजी निवेश की गई है और उस निवेश में सरकार का कितना भाग है ;

(ख) लघु उद्योगों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कुल कितना है ; और

(ग) लघु उद्योगों में कुल कितने व्यक्ति रोजगार में लगे हुए हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) वर्ष 1979 के अन्त तक राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशालाओं में पंजीकृत लघु एककों की संख्या 3.84 लाख थी। गैर-पंजीकृत एककों को मिलाकर एककों की कुल संख्या का अनुमान लगभग 3 लाख लगाया गया है। वर्ष 1979 के अन्त तक अवल सम्पत्तियों में निवेश का अनुमान लगभग 5,000 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है। लगभग सभी लघु एकक निजी क्षेत्र में है इसलिए इन एककों के निवेश में सरकारों का अंश होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

(ख) 1979-80 में 1979-80 के मूल्यों के आधार पर लघु क्षेत्र के उत्पादन का अनुमान 20,930 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है।

(ग) अनुमान है कि इन एककों में लगभग 70 लाख व्यक्ति काम पर लगे हुए हैं।

Violations Committed by Chinese and Pakistani Air and Naval Forces

1375. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violations committed by Chinese and Pakistani Naval Forces during the past three months; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No violations committed by Chinese and Pakistani Naval Forces have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The question does not arise.

Robberies and Murders Cases Registered by Delhi Police

1376. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

With the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered by the Delhi Police in case of robberies

and murders during the last three years,

(b) whether acquittal cases have been more than 50 per cent and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to root out corruption from Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The figures are indicated below:—

Head of crime	Years		
	1978	1979	1980
Murder	185	189	182
Robbery	665	619	295

(b) The following are the figures of convictions/acquittals out of the cases taken up by various courts for trial:

Murder

Year	No. of cases taken up	No. of cases ending in conviction	No. of cases ending in acquittal
1978	52	16	36
1979	44	13	31

Robbery

1978	52	21	31
1979	36	21	15

Most of the cases of murder and robbery registered in the year 1980 are either pending trial or under investigation with the local police.

(c) A Vigilance Branch is functioning at the Police Headquarters under a Deputy Commissioner of Police. An Anti-Corruption Branch under the Delhi Administration also conducts inquiry into complaints of corruption

against the Police personnel. A Flying Squad has been set up in Vigilance Branch to look into such complaints. A telephone No. 268980 is available to receive such complaints from the public, who are encouraged to lodge complaints in this regard with senior police officers. After conducting preliminary inquiries on the basis of specific complaints, action is taken against officers against whom *prima facie* case is established.

Setting up of Industries in backward Districts of Rajasthan

1377. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have selected districts in Rajasthan State for setting up small and big industries to remove their backwardness; and

(b) the details and the amount allocated to them district-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The response of Government of Rajasthan is awaited in regard to the names of backward districts to be taken up for examining the scope for setting up nucleus plants with small scale/ancillarisation potential.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Growth Rate

1378. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have achieved growth of industrial production since June last; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and what steps Government have taken for further growth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The backlog of negative rate of growth during 1979-80 continued in the initial months of the current financial year. However, as per latest indications, industrial production has shown a revival since July 1980 and the index for December, 1980 projected by the Ministry of Industry based upon available provisional production data worked out to be 9.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Also, the production of crucial indus-

tries put together namely electricity, coal, saleable steel, petroleum refinery products, crude petroleum and cement in the overall works out to be 11.3 per cent higher in January, 1981 than in the corresponding month of last year.

Factors affecting industrial production have been receiving keen attention at the highest level and appropriate remedial measures have been taken to remove various constraints. Serious efforts have been made from the beginning of 1980 to remove the deficiencies in the infrastructural facilities and to bring about a better coordination in the three sectors of coal, power and transport. It may be expected that these measures would contribute towards the achievement of higher growth rates in the coming years.

Setting up of Congress (I) Office in Calcutta

1379. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 15th January, 1981 that West Bengal Pradesh Congress-I President, alleged that the Left Front Government was preventing his party from setting up its office in Calcutta city;

(b) whether it is a fact that he had tried to hire three buildings one after the other for his party's office but each time the landlords backed out saying that the local police officials had told them not to allow the Congress-I to set up an office because they would not guarantee their safety, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information available, out of the three buildings inspected by Shri Ajit Panja for

the accommodation of the party office, one could not be finally, occupied, as the house-owner backed out giving some personal reasons. Government have, however, no information that the landlord was influenced by the local police.

Registered Companies in Himachal Pradesh

1380. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted by Government of India to registered companies in Himachal Pradesh and the purpose thereof; and

(b) how many of them were misused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARNJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). 3 Industrial Licences were granted for Himachal Pradesh during the years 1979 to 1980 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. These relate to the manufacture of items e.g. Portland Cement, Fibre Hard Boards and Watch Jewels.

Since it generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an Industrial Licence to fructify, the Industrial Licences granted during the last 2 years would be at initial stages of implementation. A Licence can be implemented only for the specific item licensed and at the location specified. No question, therefore, can arise of "misuse".

Setting up of Nucleus Industry in Bihar

1381. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of nucleus industry in Bihar;

(b) what are the districts likely to be taken up for such projects; and

(c) what is the stage of progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Bihar has suggested industrially backward districts of Madhubani and Palamau for establishment of nucleus plants projects.

(c) A task force is likely to be set up soon for identification of specific project possibilities with ancillary potential in above districts.

Infiltration from Bangladesh in Assam

1382. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI DILEEP SINGH
BHURIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while a stalemate continues on the Assam issue fresh infiltration from across the border is still continuing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on 9th January, 1981 the Prime Minister is reported to have stated that the Government was determined not only to put a stop to further infiltration from Bangladesh but also to make a beginning in the identification and deportation of the foreigners; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any idea of the number of foreigners who have infiltrated during the last one year and the precise steps taken with regard to part (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). As a result of several measures taken by Government to effectively prevent infiltration from across the border, there has been a considerable reduction in the number of Bangladesh nationals attempting to enter into India clandestinely. According to Government of Assam, during 1980, 2154 infiltrators were detected and 2039 of these

were sent back to their country of origin. Government announced on 17th October its decision to take up vigorously and on a priority basis the work of detection of foreigners who came to Assam after March, 1971. The process of identification of foreigners, however, is being hampered due to the continuing agitation in Assam.

Projects of Energy Development Pending with the Planning Commission

1383. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects of Energy Development pending with the Planning Commission and for how long these are pending;

(b) the reasons for such delay in each case; and

(c) when these projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pending since	Present Status
1	Thein dam multipurpose project with UBDC st; II hydel Project	6-4-1979	Clarification regarding the following issues still awaited from the Deptt. of Power. (i) Organisation, management and funding of project; (ii) Rational allocation of cost between Irrigation and Power ; and (iii) Inter State issues.
2	Nagarjunasagar Pumped storage hydel (Stage II) Andhra Pradesh	29-2-1980	State Government written to on 17th May 1980 regarding inter-se priority between hydel schemes and Bhadrachalam thermal, with a copy to the Deptt. of Power. Reply from Govt. received on 6-2-81 only recommending issue of approval for Nagarjuna Sagar P.S. St. II & Srisaillam St. II. These are under issue. No recommendation has been received from the State Government regarding Pochampad.
3	Srisaillam hydroelectric St. II Andhra Pradesh	16-7-1980	
4	Pochampad hydel Andhra Pradesh		
5	Palamaneri Hydel U.P.	16-2-1981	Under Examination.
6	Ghataprabha hydel (Karnataka)	18-11-1980	Held up on account of lack of availability of resources in State's annual plans.

Insurgents captured in Manipur

1384. SHRI MOHENDRA NGAN-GOM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the military operations in the Valley of Manipur began and the number of 'insurgents' captured till date;

(b) the number of insurgents who surrendered till date and the total number of people, male and female, identified;

(c) out of the persons so far apprehended in Manipur the number of persons against whom there are criminal charges and the number of persons released after screening; and

(d) whether amnesty is contemplated to be granted to those persons who, after the army operation was launched in Manipur, surrendered to the authorities despite their having specific criminal charges/cases of heinous nature against them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to the Government of Manipur, operations were started in phases after September 8, 1980. Information regarding number of persons apprehended, surrendered etc., is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No such decision has been taken.

Persons killed and injured in Army Operation in Manipur

1385. **SHRI MOHENDRA NGAN-GOM:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured/wounded in process of army operation in Manipur till date;

(b) whether there were any CRPF men among the captured or surrendered "insurgents" and if so, how many;

(c) the amount of money looted/robbed of from the agents of private companies, Scheduled Banks Government Officers and individuals, category-wise;

(d) whether the assailants of Shri Thokchom Bira Singh who was shot dead on 1st January, 1980 have been arrested and if so, the number thereof; and

(e) whether Government have ascertained as to who were the instigators of the murder of Shri Thokchom Bira Singh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the State Government, 12 persons have been killed and one wounded.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). According to State Government, one of the assailants has been arrested and the murder appears to have been investigated by some members of the outlawed People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak.

Pak-nuclear test in Chinese Territory and acquiring of Mirage 2000

1386. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether information coming from the Soviets has hinted the possibility of a Pak-nuclear test in Chinese territory;

(b) whether Pakistan Government have acquired Mirage 2000 Jet Planes capable to carry nuclear weapons;

(c) whether in view of changed attitude of Pakistan towards India, Government have taken adequate measures to be in defence preparedness; and

(d) if so, what modernised new equipment for defence will replace the current outdated defence material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports which are based on Soviet media suggesting that Pakistan might explode its first nuclear device on Chinese Territory. Government have also seen press reports which indicated that Pakistan is interested in acquiring

Mirage 2000 aircraft for its Air Force. There is no independent confirmation of these reports.

(c) and (d). All developments in our security environment are taken into consideration while updating our plans for defence preparedness. Our defence plans provide for modernisation of defence equipment. It will not be desirable to spell out details.

News item "British Navy caught spying in Bombay Dock"

1387. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to front page news item in the 'Blitz' dated 29th November, titled "British Navy caught spying in Bombay Dock";

(b) whether it is a fact that two Naval personnel from the Goodwill Mission British Royal Navy were caught red-handed in espionage and spying activities in Bombay Dock on or about 6th November, 1980;

(c) if so, what action was taken against the two persons arrested; and

(d) what further steps have been taken by the Defence Department to tighten security measures at all strategic points of the Three Forces.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two sailors (civilian crew) of the auxiliary ship 'Olwen' of the British Navy were found taking photographs inside the Naval Dockyard, at Bombay on the 6th November, 1980. The sailors were apprehended by the security staff and taken for questioning. Later, an officer of the auxiliary ship Olwen was called to identify the sailors and they were

handed over to the officer after confiscating the film in the camera. Subsequent investigations did not establish that any spying activity was carried out by the apprehended sailors. The question of taking action against them did not arise.

(d) Government review the security arrangements at all strategic Defence installations from time to time and take suitable remedial measures. This matter was again reviewed recently by the Government and as a result thereof our security measures have been further tightened.

Reservation in promotion in various services in States

1388. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained reports from the States in respect of giving effect to the policy of reservation in promotion in various Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Judicial Departments of various States are not implementing the above policy of Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (d). Grant of concessions for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of promotion in State services is within the purview of the respective State Governments. The exact position prevailing in the States is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Performance of programme evaluation Organisation

1389. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission is essentially a field organisation;

(b) if so, the number and details of the reports prepared by the Organisation during the last three years;

(c) whether rules of promotion and transfer of middle order officer are not proper; and

(d) if so, what measures have been taken by the Government to correct this situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of Reports prepared are as under:

Year	Number of Reports
1978	7
1979	10
1980	7

(Details are given in the enclosed statement)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Programme Evaluation Organisation Reports published/cyclostyled during 1978, 1979 and 1980.

1978

1. Quick Survey of Availability and Sale of Controlled Cloth in 32 Urban Towns.

2. Joint Evaluation of Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra—Taluka Level Notes.

3. Evaluation of Special Programme for Girls' Education (Cyclostyled).

4. Study of the Working of Aided Voluntary Agencies in Social Welfare Programme (Cyclostyled).

5. Report on the Evaluation Study of the centrally Sponsored Programme for Cotton (Cyclostyled).

6. Study of National Demonstration and Farmers' Education Programme (Cyclostyled).

7. Proceedings and Papers of the First Conference of the Heads of State Evaluation Organisations.

1979

1. Evaluation Study of Rural Industries Projects.

2. Report of the State of Preparedness of the Integrated Child Development Services Projects.

3. Evaluation Study of the Working of Antyodaya Programme in Rajasthan.

4. Project Profits—Integrated Child Development Services Projects.

5. Report on the Evaluation Study of Centrally Sponsored Package Programme for Jute (Cyclostyled).

6. Report on Evaluation Study of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects.

7. Study of Crash for Rural Employment (1971-74).

8. Study of Special Employment Programme for the Educated Unemployed.

9. Report of the Committee for Training in Evaluation.

10. A Quick Evaluation Study of Food for Work Programme (August-October 1979)—An Interim Report.

1980

1. Evaluation of the Kosi Embankment—A Case Study (Cyclostyled)

2. Evaluation of the Puthamari Embankment—A Case Study (Cyclostyled).

3. Accessibility of the Poor to the Rural Water Supply (Cyclostyled).

4. Report of the Committee for Review and Strengthening of Central and State Evaluation Organisation (Cyclostyled).

5. Evaluation Report on Soil and Water Management Pilot Projects.

6. Joint Evaluation Report on Employment Guarantee Scheme of Maharashtra.

7. Evaluation of Fishing Harbour Projects (Interim Report).

Humiliation of Scientists at B.A.R.C.

1390. SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that reputed scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have been humiliated by its administrators;

(b) whether raids were conducted by the CBI on some scientists at the behest of Department of Atomic Energy;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) will it not have a demoralising effect on our scientists abroad are given every possible encouragements; and

(e) the action Government propose to take against the officials responsible of the Department of Atomic Energy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATTI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The search conducted by CBI at the office and residence of a scientist of B.A.R.C. was not at the behest of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(c), (d) and (e). Do not arise.

Programmes for Removal of Poverty during 1981-82

1391. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state what are the major programmes that will be undertaken during 1981-82 for removing poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The Five Year Plan (1980—85) provides specific schemes to help the poorer sections directly. These are: the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Desert Development Programme, the Rural Godowns Programme, the National Programme for Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment, National Rural Employment Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme, Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, and Tribal sub-Plan for scheduled Tribes. Most of these programmes are already in operation. They will be further strengthened and properly integrated in 1981-82. The details of the programmes in the Annual Plan 1981-82 are being worked out both at the Central and State levels.

Modernisation of Cement Industry

1392. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARAMURTHY:

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been felt that modernisation of cement Industry is necessary for its survival;

(b) whether modernisation is necessary so that existing capacity of the Cement production is fully utilised;

(c) whether the import of cement is still continued costing the exchequer valuable foreign exchange; and

(d) what steps are being taken to modernise the cement industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Many cement factories in the country have very small sized kilns and are using wet process technology for manufacture which is besides being based on obsolete technology much more energy consuming. Modernisation of the industry will result in better utilisation of resources and increase the economic viability of units.

(c) Cement is being imported into the country to minimise the gap between the indigenous production and the demand.

(d) In order to assist the industry to modernise and to adopt newer technology, a scheme is being formulated.

Strike by the employees of Public Sector undertakings in Bangalore

1393. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major strike was started from the 26th December, 1980 by the workers of the Bangalore-based public sector undertakings like HAL, BEL, BEML, ITI and HMT;

(b) the number of workers and unions involved in the strike;

(c) the demands of the strikers; and

(d) the action taken by Government to settle the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 80,000 employees are involved in the strike in these units. The available names of the Unions involved are (1) HMT Watch Factory Employees Union (2) HAL Employees Association (3) ITI Employees Union (4) Bharat Earth Movers Employees Association (5) Bharat Earth Movers Staff Association (6) Bharat Electronics Employees Union and (7) Bharat Electronics Workers Unity Forum.

(c) The main demand of the workers was for an increase of Rs. 30/- in basic pay, Rs. 5/- in Dearness Allowance and an increment of Rs. 7/- at the minimum and Rs. 22/- at the maximum level.

(d) The Government of Karnataka is the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for these undertakings. The State Industrial Relations Machinery intervened in the matter and tried to avert the strike. Conciliatory efforts were also made at the level of the Labour Minister and Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka. Negotiations were also held at the central level by the Union Minister for Communications. On 7th February, 1981 the Union Minister for Planning and Labour invited the parties and also the representatives of the central trade union organisations for resolving the dispute.

TA/DA to Elected Members of Cantonment Board

1394. **SHRI SURAJBHAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cantonment Board, Ambala (Haryana) has sought some clarifications/amendments during April 1980 on the admissibility

of TA/DA to the elected members; and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued the necessary clarification/amendments if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such reference has been received in this Ministry. However, Cantonment Board, Ambala is reported to have made a reference to the GOC-in-C, Western Command seeking certain clarifications regarding the existing Rules.

High Powered Commission on Foreigners Issue in Assam

1395. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a proposal for setting up a high power Commission headed by a retired Supreme Court Judge to sort out the foreign nationals issue in Assam as suggested by some political parties in Assam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A similar suggestion had been mooted earlier but did not find favour with the agitation leaders.

Prostitutes Major Source of Infections Among Armed Forces Men

1396. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report in the Indian Journal of Medical Research, prostitutes continue to be the

major source of infection among armed forces men; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed as a precaution against this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of sexually transmitted diseases.

(b) Apart from health education of personnel and prohibiting them from visiting areas inhabited by prostitutes, which measures are already in vogue, recent measures to counter this evil are, better recreational facilities for troops, increased family accommodation and grant of full leave.

Grant of Recognition to New Unions/ All India Federations of Central Government Employees

1397. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee had been formed to formulate guidelines for granting recognition to new unions/ All India Federations of Central Government/Departmental employees in consultation with the Standing Committee of National Council of JCM in the year 1979;

(b) if so, whether not even a single meeting of the committee has been held since then;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to reconstitute the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An informal meeting with some of the Standing Committee members of the Staff side of the National Council has taken place. A formal meeting of the Committee will be held as soon as the Staff Side which has been requested to furnish their formulations on the subject of Recognition Rules etc. are received and considered.

(d) No, Sir.

Grants given to Red Cross Society for Running of Welfare Schemes

1398. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Red Cross Society receives grants from the Union Home Ministry for running Welfare Scheme for backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1954;

(b) whether Government have made any survey of the schemes functioning and the pay scales given to the employees and the disparity in scales;

(c) whether the Red Cross Society is adjusting the 30 per cent grants towards administrative and head quarter expenditure.

(d) whether employees are not getting the benefits of the Third pay Commission and other Welfare benefits; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint an Inquiry Commission against the Red Cross Society for the functioning of Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes are inspected periodically.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Staff employed in the voluntary organisations are not Government employees and therefore the question of the applicability of the Pay Commission's recommendations does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Termination of Services of Working Journalists as a Result of Palekar Award

1399. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working and non-working Journalists have submitted representations to the Government that after notification of Palekar Award many papers have terminated the services of many of the working Journalists;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far to restore them to their original posts, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A few representations have been received regarding retrenchment of part-time correspondents before and after Government notifications of the Tribunals for Working Journalists and non-Journalist Newspaper Employees. The names of the persons and the establishments concerned as mentioned in the representations are given in the attached statement.

(c) Government are considering the steps to be taken to prevent the retrenchment of part-time correspondents including the question whether the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, should be amended for this purpose.

Statement

List showing the names of the part-time correspondents/establishments and other individuals who have represented to the Government

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Shri M. Joshi | Nav Bharat Times, New Delhi. |
| 2. Shri M. Venkata Shiah | Indian Express, Kannada Pravah |
| 3. Shri Gaja Nand Deraliya | Delhi Nav Bharat Times, Delhi |
| 4. Shri Prem Kumar Goswami | Dainik Hindustan Times. |
| 5. Shri Himat Singh Thind | Indian Express, New Delhi |
| 6. Shri Phool Singh Sharma | Nav Bharat Times, New Delhi. |
| 7. Shri E. Ahmed, Agra | Hindustan Standard. |
| 8. Shri Karuna Chatterjee | Jugantar. |
| 9. Shri Vinod Kumar Bhasin, Bareilly. | Vishwa Manav. |
| 10. Shri Pari Pooranand Pairuli | 1. Patriot and Daily Hindustan.
2. Bennet Coleman & Co. Ltd. |
| 11. Shri Jai Pal Singh, Advocate and MP Lok Sabha. | Informed that Sh. Vinod of Vishwa Manav has been terminated. |
| 12. Patrika Sansad, Moradabad. | Hindustan Times Group. |
| 13. Sridhar Deb Sirkar, Calcutta. | Jugantar Pvt. Ltd. |
| 14. Shri K. C. Arya, Kanpur. | Nav Bharat Times. |
| 15. Shri Rasik Bihari Lal Sharma, Alwar. | Nav Bharat Times. |
| 16. Shri R. S. Desai, Nadiad, District correspondent. | Times of India & UNI. |
| 17. Shri Surinder Madhur, Press Correspondent, Nalagarh. | Dainik Tribune. |
| 18. Shri Advind Kokaje, Ratanagiri. | Indian Express Group |
| 19. Shri K. Rama Gowder. | Indian Express. |
| 20. Shri Munna Lal, Gorakhpur. | UNI |
| 21. Shri Babu Ram Bansal. | Indian Express Chandigarh. |
| 22. Shri Sudhir Kumar Ghosh. | Anand Bazar Patrika. |

Besides there are a few representations of a general nature which do not indicate the names of the persons retrenched and newspapers to which they belong.

Detention of DIG of Police in Assam

1400. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior officer of the IPS posted in Assam in the capacity as Deputy Inspector General has been detained under the National Security Act;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) whether as reported in the Indian Express dated the 30th January, 1981 the officer was over zealous in curbing the inflow of foreigners from across the border and he had to pay for it; and

(d) whether the arrest has created a sense of uncertainty among the police force and whether before taking the action the Central Government was consulted and if so, on what basis the Centre had convinced itself that the activities of the officer were prejudicial to the security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Shri Hironya Kumar Bhattacharyya S/O. Shri D. N. Bhattacharyya of Beltola, Gauhati, DIG of Police, Assam, was detained under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the National Security Act, 1980, under the order, dated 28-1-81, of the District Magistrate, Kamrup which was confirmed by the Governor of Assam on 7-2-81. The detaining authority found some activities of Shri Bhattacharyya to be prejudicial to the security of the State.

(d) Government have no reports of any sense of uncertainty among the police force, as a result of his detention.

The Government of India find no reason to interfere in the judgement of the Governor of Assam.

12 hrs.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): We are not raising any matter in the House today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): He has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You send him specific complaints. Then we will see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him get it from the Technical Development establishment which is headed by Mr. Rajan... (Interruptions) Let the matter be sent to the ISI for an inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: You send some specific complaints at least.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I have given notice of an adjournment motion regarding the robbery in Chowri Bazar... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to him about the specific complaints.

MR. SPEAKER: I want you to send specific complaints to him.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो एडजानमेंट मोशन हैं— एक तो ये प्रॉब्लेम गिरफ्तार हैं, ये जस्टिस लेबर (हरिजनो) हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. (Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्राप सुनावेंगे तो सब सुनावेंगे। Papers to be laid.

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari. (Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बात नहीं है। (Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस के खिलाफ हम ने एडजानमेंट मोशन एलाऊ किया है

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari. (Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हम ने साफ़ कह दिया है.... Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON
CENTRAL COAL MINES RESCUE
STATIONS COMMITTEE, DHANBAD FOR
1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): On
behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari,
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations
Committee, Dhanbad, for the year
1979-80.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi
and English versions) by the Gov-
ernment on the working of the
Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations
Committee, Dhanbad, for the year
1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1906/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVE-
LOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT,
ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON SMALL
INDUSTRY EXTENSION TRAINING INSTI-
TUTE, HYDERABAD, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
P. A. SANGMA): On behalf of Shri
Charanjit Chanana, I beg to lay on the
Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English ver-
sion) under subsection (2) of section
18A of the Industries (Development
and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 900(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the 21st
November, 1980 regarding con-
tinuance of management of Messrs
India Machinery Company
Limited, Howrah for a further
period upto and inclusive of the
24th November, 1981.

(ii) S.O. 926(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the 28th
November, 1980 regarding con-
tinuance of management of Messrs
Containers and Closures Limited,
Calcutta for a further period of six
months upto and inclusive of the
28th May, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1907/81].

(2) S. O. 873(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the 1st
November, 1980 regarding con-
tinuance of management of Messrs
Ganesh Flour Mills Company
Limited, Delhi for a further period
upto and inclusive of the 2nd day
of May, 1981, under sub-section (2)
of section 18AA of the Industries
(Development and Regulation) Act,
1951. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-1908/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-
port (Hindi and English versions)
of the Small Industry Extension
Training Institute, Hyderabad, for
the year 1979-80 along with Audited
Accounts.

(ii) A statement regarding Review
by the Government on the working
of the Small Industry Extension
Training Institute, Hyderabad, for
the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1909/81].

(4) A copy each of the following
papers (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (1) of section
619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding
Review by the Government on the
working of the Tungabhadra Steel
Products Limited, Tungabhadra
Dam (Karnataka) for the year
1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the
Tungabhadra Steel Products
Limited, Tungabhadra Dam
(Karnataka), for the year 1979-80
along with the Audited Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1910/81].

(b) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1911/81].

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1912/81].

(d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the period from 1st November, 1978 to 31st March, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited Calcutta, for the period from 1st November, 1978 to 31st March, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1913/81].

(e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited,

New Delhi for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1914/81].

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1915/81].

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1916/81].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item 4(g) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1916/81].

(6) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 993(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1917/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952:—

(1) The Employees' Provident funds (First Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 13 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1981.

(2) The Employees' Provident Funds, (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 130 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1918/81].

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): आप तो सब एक्सपंज करा देते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं किया है कन सा एक्सपंज किया है?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: कल सारा किया है...

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very wrong information. I would like the press also to be watchful regarding this. Yesterday, some news item reported that there was an unwarranted or, I think, some extraordinary unprecedented decision by the Speaker. It was not so. It was just written on the board that the man had to consult certain portions, not everything, which was without my permission. There were lots with my permission, 15 pages with my permission which were on record. I do not want such things to go on. They should be very careful about what they report.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): The notice gave that impression, if you read that notice. You should not be unfair to the press.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; not at all. I have read that notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should not be unfair to the press. That notice gave an impression that everything was out.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read that notice. Something of a mistake, somebody has done it. That notice was very clear, explicitly clear.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
उस का असर यह हुआ कि बहुत से अखबारों में कुछ नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: गलत असर हुआ तो उस का...

Ignorance does not mean anything.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: लेकिन कुछ अखबारों में नहीं आया है।

MR. SPEAKER: That was absolutely wrong; that was not written there; I have seen that; I have brought the copy here; I have seen that.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: बहुत से अखबारों में वह छपा नहीं। ...
(अध्यक्ष)...

MR. SPEAKER: I just say "Nothing without my permission". When 20 Members speak at the same time, what can be done? You have to seek my permission. Don't you have to?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: As a rule.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: If I am against the rules, then tell me. So simple it is. When I have allowed you, that goes on the record, and when I have not allowed you, it will not come on record.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 693(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 12th December, 1980.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fifth Amendment Regulations 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 694(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 15th December, 1980.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 696(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 16th December, 1980.

(4) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 720(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 27th December, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1919/

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to point out....you made an observation in the House, on the unfortunate episode involving Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat, that the matter would be settled in the Business Advisory Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: We have settled it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am a member of the Business Advisory Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: Now that is a dead issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This was never discussed there; nothing has been done.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Appearances are deceptive....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The press was very right in pointing that out....

MR. SPEAKER: No. So many Member came to me; I saw; and before anything happened, I adjourned the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

Mr. Barot.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SALES TAX ACT, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTO'S ACT AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F. 4(40) 80-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette, dated the 12th January, 1981;

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F. 4(17)/80-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette, dated the 31st January, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1920/81]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 157 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 14th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum empowering certain categories

of officers of the Coast Guard to perform the functions of an officer of customs to board conveyances carrying imported or export goods to require production of documents and ask questions from the persons in-charge of such conveyance and of search, seizure and arrest, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1921/81]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 62(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 12th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of goods meant for use in connection with manufacture of goods solely meant for export in the Kandla Free Trade Zone from Central Excise, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-1922/81].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They should be very careful in reporting.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): A Member in the House had come and said that your decision was unprecedented. It is unfair to say that the press was responsible for distorting what you said....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say anything....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The independence of the press must be preserved. Your comments should be very strict....

MR. SPEAKER: I simply said that the press must be careful to see what is written on the board. They should not believe in hearsay. Their reporting should be based on facts. I have not gone or said anything against the Press.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: आप के डर के मारे किसी ने कुछ नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरा डर तो तब होगा जब मैं ने रोका हो।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: उस का असर पड़ गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: राम बिलास जी, आप ने देखा नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं देखा।

They should be very careful about it.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था। उस दिन मैं यहाँ पर नहीं था और उस को आप ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया। पार्लियामेंट के इतिहास में यह एक बड़ी घटना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कौन सी?

श्री जगपाल सिंह: मैं ने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था श्री एच० के० एल० भगत के खिलाफ और आप ने उस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया।

MR. SPEAKER: That is finished.

श्री जगपाल सिंह: मैं उस को फिर उठाना चाहूँगा..... (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: It is not to go on record. Without my permission he says. I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

Report

Comm. Report

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI, FOR 1979-80 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1923/81].

(2) A copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 129 in Gazette of India, dated the 31st January, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1924/81].

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, you gave me permission. That is why I am submitting. Yesterday we have given notice, after the statement of the Home Minister; the entire House is inclined to discuss the situation in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming up in the Business Advisory Committee today.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I am bringing to the notice of the Hon. Speaker a matter relating to an important right of an hon. Member of

this House and also the right of the House itself. One of the Members of this House, namely, Mr. Sivaprakasam, from Tamil Nadu gave notice to your hon. office seeking permission to raise a matter under rule 377. Every Member has a right to raise matters under rule 377....

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me....

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I submit that it a very grave matter..

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I must be permitted to submit....

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me first; we shall discuss it and then we shall see.

Mr. Baitha.

12.10 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

SHRI D. L. BAITHA (Araria): Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Rate of Dividend for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and other Ancillary Matters'.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I will send the Member to you to discuss it with you.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be done. It should be done properly. You just give the motion. I cannot decide about it here.

Now, Matters under 377. Shri B. D. Singh.

12-11 hrs.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR POTATO-GROWERS OF U.P.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : देश में आलू के कुल उत्पादन का लगभग आधा भाग उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्पन्न होने लगा है। इस वर्ष यहां लगभग 47 लाख मीट्रिक टन आलू के उत्पादन की आशा है। परन्तु, यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय है कि किसान का अधिक परिश्रम उसके उत्पादन के मूल्य में ह्रास का कारण हो जाता है। कृषि मूल्यों का अधिक उतार-चढ़ाव किसान के लिए कभी अभिशाप बन जाता है। उत्पादन प्राप्ति के समय उसका मूल्य न्यूनतम स्तर पर आ जाता है और पूंजीपतियों, व्यापारियों द्वारा असहाय किसान का भयंकर शोषण किया जाता है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश के आलू उत्पादकों की ओर अधिक सक्रिय ध्यान दें और ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न करने में सहायता करें जिसमें किसानों को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। नाफेड संस्था कृषि वस्तुओं के विपणन का कार्य करती है। नाफेड को प्रदेश में अधिक सक्रियता से उचित मूल्य पर आलू का अधिक से अधिक क्रय करना चाहिए जिससे मूल्य में हानिप्रद ह्रास न हो। उत्तर प्रदेश से आलू दूसरे प्रदेशों विशेषकर आसाम को बड़ी मात्रा में निर्यात किया जाता है। रेल बैगनों के अभाव के कारण प्रदेश से आलू के निर्यात में बाधा पड़ती है। फलतः मूल्य बहुत नीचे गिर जाते हैं और किसानों को हानि उठानी पड़ती है। इस वर्ष मांग के अनुसार बैगनों की व्यवस्था की जाए। प्रदेश सरकार ने माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से सम्पर्क किया है। यदि इस संबंध में समय से आवश्यक कार्यवाही न की गई तो किसानों में व्याप्त

निराशा एवं क्षोभ किसी भी समय उग्र हो सकता है।

आलू एक शीघ्र नाशवान कृषि उत्पादन है। उसकी खुदाई के बाद उत्पादन को किसान अधिक समय तक अपने पास सुरक्षित रखने में असमर्थ रहता है। प्रदेश में भंडारण व्यवस्था बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। शीतगृहों की संख्या आवश्यकता से बहुत ही कम है। सीमित संख्या के कारण शीतगृह अनेकों प्रकार से किसानों का शोषण करते हैं। उनका लाभ अधिकतर प्रभावशाली लोगों को मिलता है। अतएव, जो भी कार्यवाही की जाए, समय से की जाए, यह अधिक महत्व की बात है।

(ii) SHORTAGE OF EDIBLE OILS AND VANASPATI

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): During recent months, there has been a steep price rise of oil-seeds, groundnut and edible oils as well as vanaspati. The general crisis that has been affecting the country's economy since 1980 has now touched yet another essential article of the common consumer viz., vanaspati and edible oils. Nowhere, not even through the public distribution system, edible oil and vanaspati are available at the fixed price. The vanaspati manufacturers are taking advantage of the recent price rise of oil-seeds and edible oils. There is a planned move to create shortage of vanaspati and edible oils. The merchants complain that vanaspati is not readily available at the Government exfactory fixed price of Rs. 192 per tin.

In the absence of firm steps by the Government to hold the price line we find the manufacturers, traders, anti-social elements, hoarders, smugglers and blackmarketeers in these essential daily items of the common man.

The entire policy and the plan of the Government has failed. There has been no appreciable rise in the acreage under oil-seeds, availability of

non-traditional oils like cotton-seed, rice-bran-soya rapeseed and salseed oils. The cost of manufacture is going up due to other Government created constraints. To add to the worsening situation, the future of new oil-seed season will purely depend on the coming monsoon season.

Under these circumstances, the common man will be forced to buy vanaspati and edible oils in the black-market. No steps are being taken to import edible oils in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices. If need be the Government must subsidise the imported oil or the end-product at no-profit no-loss basis.

I call upon the Government to come out boldly with a white paper declaring their overall policy on essential consumer goods.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, no member of the Cabinet is present in the Treasury Benches at the moment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): It has never happened. Has the Government resigned?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, you adjourn the House. There is no government. Sir, we walk out. They are treating the House with contempt....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I am extremely sorry. We did not mean any disrespect to the House. We hold the House in the highest respect.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Government whether it has submitted its resignation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There should be a Cabinet Minister present in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree with the hon. Members that it is a serious thing. I would request the Government that members of the Cabinet should be present in this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, any Government that works has a roster. Do they not maintain a roster?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Mr. P. Venkatasubbaiah, has tendered an unconditional apology. So, you do not press.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): आप सरकार के एक्शन को कंडेम करिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As gentlemen we may accept the apology.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: जो सारे सदन का अपमान करते हैं वे जेंटिलमैन हो गए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In future we will elect a Prime Minister from amongst ourselves if no member of the Cabinet is present in the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the Cabinet Minister is also available.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): यह पहली दफा घटना नहीं घटी है। हमेशा इसी तरह हाउस में घटना घटती है। आप इसको कंडेम कीजिए और निर्देश दीजिए कि एक कैबिनेट स्तर का मिनिस्टर यहां पर उपस्थित रहे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already expressed his apology.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Have you condemned?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told that it is a very serious thing. Government should see to it that such a thing does not recur again.

I have already said that it is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Rathod. Matter under Rule 377.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I am thankful to the Opposition that they have at least succeeded in getting the Home Minister to listen to the plight of the tribals in Maharashtra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please make your submission under Rule 377.

(iii) WELFARE MEASURES FOR TRIBALS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KINWAT SANATORIUM SOCIETY HOSPITAL IN KINWAT, DISTRICT NANDED

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I wish to submit that it is the accepted policy of the Government that concerted measures should be taken to improve the lot of the tribals. In fact, with a view to achieve this, the Government at the Centre and the Planning Commission have been stressing the need for detailed planning at the district level and have been urging that concerted measures should be taken to provide the requisite facilities.

I regret to have to bring to your notice that a well-equipped 10-bedded hospital with 50 MA X-Ray Machine, well-equipped operation theatre, well-equipped pathological laboratory with colorimeter and 4 buildings on a 5-acre plot, which was raised through subscriptions, largely by the tribals in Kinwat of District Nanded, Maharashtra by the vigorous efforts of Kinwat Sanatorium Society, now renamed Ramnand Tirth Sanatorium, and was taken over by the Government in 1977, is not being put to use so much so, that the equipment has also started rusting.

The doctor visits this hospital once a week for one hour. The X-Ray Machine is not provided with films nor with developing solution. Electricity bills are never paid. The telephone connection was cut three years back. Only one technician and a peon is paid some meagre salaries to look after the whole property worth more than Rs. 6 lakhs.

The Government, at the time of the take-over of the Hospital in 1977, had held out the assurance that it would be converted into a 30-bedded cottage hospital under Tribal Sub-plan of the district. And it is understood that while funds are provided in the Budget for such schemes, those are likely to lapse unless timely and effective action is taken to augment the facilities and the put the existing ones to full use, in the interest of providing the necessary health and welfare services to the Tribals.

(iv) Re. UPGRADATION OF MADAN MOHAN GRADUATE ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT GORAKHPUR INTO A POST-GRADUATE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) :
मदनमोहन मालवीय ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियरिंग कालेज गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) को पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के रूप में परिणत करने के सम्बन्ध में एक नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, मदनमोहन मालवीय इंजीनियरिंग कालेज गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय, गोरखपुर से सम्बद्ध है जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यरत होते हुए उ० प्र० के पूर्वोच्च में स्थित है। यहां पर आज भी लोग आर्थिक, सामाजिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण से अत्यन्त पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस विद्यालय में ग्रेजुएट कक्षाएँ चल रही हैं। किन्तु इंजीनियरिंग में ग्रेजुएट बनने के बाद जो विद्यार्थी इंजीनियरिंग में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट बनना चाहते हैं वे घनाभाव एवं गरीबता के कारण अन्यत्र नहीं जा पाते और उनकी आशा निराशा में बदल जाती है। कारण कि अन्य पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियरिंग कालेज वहां से काफी दूर हैं। मान्यवर, वह विद्यालय केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वोच्च के छात्रों के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि उसमें पश्चिमी बिहार तथा अन्य प्रान्तों के भी छात्र अध्ययन करने आते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में विद्यालय की तरफ से तथा प्रदेशीय सरकार की तरफ से भी

सारी अर्हतायें पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि "क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ेपन को आधार मान कर पूर्वांचल के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए उक्त विद्यालय को इंजीनियरिंग में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट करने के लिए आदेश पारित करे ताकि उक्त क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोग आर्थिक, सामाजिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोणों से आगे बढ़ सकें और साथ ही साथ उक्त पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के नवयुवक देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों के नवयुवकों के समान इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

(v) **NEED TO GIVE RELIEF FOR THE DROUGHT AFFECTED PALI DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN.**

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सम्पूर्ण पाली जिला, राजस्थान का अकाल से पीड़ित है और लगातार तीन वर्षों से अकालग्रस्त है। आज गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं है। रोहट पंचायत समिति के करीब सभी गांवों में पेयजल कहीं उपलब्ध नहीं है। उन्हें प्रति वर्ष के अनुसार जवाई बांध से पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। लोगों के लिए अकाल राहत कार्य अभी तक नहीं खोले गए हैं। दस व्यक्तियों का कुटुम्ब हो तब ही एक व्यक्ति को काम पर कहीं कहीं लगाया गया है। हालत अत्यन्त दयनीय व शोचनीय है। किसानों को बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है और न डीजल। सरकार राहत दिलवाने में असफल और असमर्थ ही रही है। राजस्थान सरकार का कहना है कि केन्द्र सरकार से जो हम अपेक्षा धनराशि की, डीजल की, बिजली व अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की करते हैं वे उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। इसलिए राजस्थान की 1.60 करोड़ जनता अकाल से पीड़ित है। उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अविलम्ब कदम उठाए और पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करे।

(vi) **LOCK-OUT IN HINDUSTAN PILKINGTON GLASS WORKS OF ASANSOL.**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Dugrapur): Sir, the Management of the Hindustan Pilkington

Glass Works of Asansol declared lock-out on 25th May, 1980. Since then the lock-out continues. Many Members of Parliament and the Employees' Union have been representing the matter to the present Government but without avail. A Number of times, concerned Minister informed that the matter was receiving Government's urgent attention. But no concrete action has been taken so far by the Government.

Already six workmen have expired. Workmen have started Dharna before the factory gate since 11th February 1981 demanding immediate lifting of the lock-out.

Under these circumstances, I therefore urge upon the Government to take immediate steps for lifting the illegal lock-out and to save the interests of the workers as well as the interest of the nation.

12.25 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri V. N. Gadgil on the 19th February, 1981 and seconded by Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma on the 20th February, 1981, namely—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 16th February, 1981."

श्री जगजीवन राम (सासाराम) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहुत सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये

[श्री जगन्नील राम]

हैं। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति का अपना कोई खल नहीं होता, सरकार जो कुछ लिखकर दे देती है, वही उन्हें देना पड़ता है, वे तो विराम में भी परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

किरी भी सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि अपनी तथाकथित उपलब्धियों पर आनन्द मनावे, लेकिन सवाल यह होता है कि देश की स्थिति बिगड़ती है तो वह कांग्रेस वालों के लिये भी बिगड़ती है। देश की स्थिति जब बिगड़ती है तो कांग्रेस के समर्थकों के लिये भी बिगड़ती है। मंहगाई जब आरमान की तरफ चलती है तो आप यह दावा नहीं कर सकते कि इससे सिर्फ गैर-कांग्रेसी प्रभावित होंगे, कांग्रेस वाले प्रभावित नहीं होंगे। आप आनन्द मना लें कि दाम गिरने लगे हैं, लेकिन आपका दाम गिरने का अर्थ अगर दाम ऊपर जाने का होता है, तो दाम गिर रहे हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि देश में सुरक्षा की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। जहाँ-तहाँ साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, उससे माइनोरिटी (अल्पसंख्यकों) के अन्दर डर की भावना पैदा हो गई है। कमजोर वर्गों के साथ जो अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, उससे किसी भी सभ्य समाज को सिर नीचा कर लेना पड़ेगा। आशा की जाती थी कि राष्ट्रपति के इस भाषण के द्वारा सरकार मूलक को आश्वस्त करेगी कि आप ठोस कदम उठाने वाले हैं, जिससे मंहगाई रोकी जा सके, अल्पसंख्यकों के दिल से दहशत को मिटाया जा सके, उनसे बार-बार यह तकाजा न किया जाये कि मूलक के प्रति तुम वफादार हो, इसका सबूत पेश करो, लेकिन यह कुछ नहीं कहा गया।

दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। उसको संभाला जा सकता है, लेकिन देश का चारित्रिक पतन हो जाये

तो जल्दी नहीं संभाला जा सकता है। आज चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि कानून और सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा देश में खत्म होती जा रही है। कानून की लोगों के दिलों में कोई दहशत नहीं है, सरकार के लिये कोई आदर नहीं है। मैं दूर की बात नहीं करूँगा, सदन के सदस्य समझें कि दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है ?

पहले चोरी-डकैती रात को होती थी, इस शासन की क्षमता है कि अब चोरी-डकैती राजधानी में दिन में होती है। इसका अर्थ क्या है, आपको सोचने के लिये क्या विवश नहीं होना पड़ता है ?

आज समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग में विक्षोभ की हालत पैदा हो गई है, क्या आपको यह मजबूर नहीं करता है कि इस पर विचार करें और सदन के सामने आवें, बतावें, कि इस विक्षोभ को शांत करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ? चुप रह जाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। विक्षोभ और भी बढ़ेगा। मैं धमकी देना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन राजनीति का कोई भी विद्यार्थी जानता है कि विक्षोभ जब बढ़ता है, तो वह विद्रोह में परिणत हो सकता है। यह दुर्भाग्य है इस देश का कि यहाँ विद्रोह नहीं हुआ है, यहाँ क्रान्ति नहीं हुआ करती है। परिवर्तन हुआ करते हैं; क्रान्ति के बगैर ही परिवर्तन हो जाते हैं। लेकिन आज समाज ने पलटा खाय़ा है। सदियों से दबे हुए लोगों में एक उद्वेलन आया है, उनमें एक जाग्रति आई है। वे भी ऊपर उठना चाहते हैं। उनको कब तक दबा कर रखेंगे आप ? कहीं नक्सलाइट के नाम पर और कहीं समाजद्रोही तत्वों के नाम पर उनकी ज़ुबान को बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता है, यह आपको स्मरण रखना चाहिए।

आज गुजरात में जो हो रहा है, क्या यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती थी कि उस पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डाला जाता ? सरकार इस बारे में जो नीति अपनाता चाहती है, क्या

उसको दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ?
जिनके लिए संरक्षण है उनका क्या कुसूर
है ? अगर आज गुजरात के बारे में वर्णन
किया जाये, तो रोंगटे खड़े हो जायेंगे ।
संरक्षण है अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए,
संरक्षण है अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए
और संरक्षण है वहां की कुछ पिछड़ी हुई
जमात के लिए । इस पिछड़ी हुई जमात में
हिन्दू भी हैं, मुसलमान भी हैं और ईसाई
भी हैं । उस संरक्षण का विरोध हो रहा है ।
अगर विरोध होता, तो समझने लायक
बात होती, लेकिन सिर्फ विरोध ही नहीं हो
रहा है, उन वर्गों के लोगों को मटियामेट कर
डालने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । गुजरात
में अनुसूचित जातियों की आबादी 7 प्रतिशत
है—वे 100 में 7 हैं । यह सोचने की बात है
कि अगर 7 के ऊपर 93 या 80 प्रतिशत
वाले आक्रमण करेंगे, तो क्या परिणति होगी ।
यह शर्म की बात है कि इन लोगों के साथ
ऐसा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ।

अहमदाबाद में जो हो रहा है, उसके
बारे में मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर बतायें
कि हरिजनों की कितनी बस्तियां और कितने
घर जला दिये गये । वह बतायें कि कितने
महल्ले खाली कर दिये गये । वह बतायें कि
छुरेबाजी में कितने कांस्टेबलों ने हिस्सा
लिया है । जिससे सुरक्षा की आशा की जाती
है, आज वही आक्रमण कर रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा
कि एक न्यायिक जांच समिति बिठाई
जाये, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि जो लोग
आक्रमण करने वाले थे, पुलिस वालों ने उनके
साथ मिल कर इन वर्गों के लोगों पर कितना
आक्रमण किया है । वह इस बात की भी जांच
करे कि संरक्षण अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए
भी था, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए
भी था और पिछड़ी हुई जमात के लिए भी
था, तो सिर्फ अनुसूचित जातियों को ही
शिकार क्यों बनाया जा रहा है ।

किसी अखबार ने लिखा है कि वहां के
मुसलमानों ने कहा है कि "दलित मुस्लिम

भाई भाई" । इसमें शिकायत क्या है ?
हिन्दुस्तान में तो सभी अछूत हैं । अगर
अछूतों की विरादरी बने, तो उसमें धराने
की कौन सी बात है ? इस देश में मुसलमान
भी अछूत हैं, ईसाई भी अछूत हैं, हरिजन
भी अछूत हैं । सब अछूत ही तो हैं ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी
(सीतापुर) : गलत है । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाबू जी ठीक बोल
रहे हैं : (व्यवधान)

श्री जगजीवन राम : गीक है, मैं अपने को
हिन्दू मानता हूं । मैं श्रीमती बाजपेयी से पूछना
चाहूंगा—अगर उनमें ईमानदारी है—कि
क्या वह भी मुझे हिन्दू मानती हैं ।
(व्यवधान)

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : मैं
मुसलमान या ईसाई को अछूत नहीं मानती
हूं । मैं आपको हिन्दू मानती हूं...

श्री जगजीवन राम : नहीं मानती हैं ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : मैं
हिन्दू हूं और आपको हिन्दू मानती हूं ।
लेकिन मैं दूसरों को अछूत नहीं मानती हूं ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : खुद
भी अछूत तो हो न (व्यवधान) ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अगर वह नहीं
मानती है, तो वह ब्राह्मत्व से गिर चुकी है,
और जो ब्राह्मत्व से गिर चुका है, उसको
हिन्दू समाज के लिए बोलने का कोई अधि-
कार नहीं है । जो ब्राह्मण यह कहे कि मैं
मुसलमान का छुआ पानी पीता हूं, वह ब्राह्मण
नहीं कहा जा सकता है । (व्यवधान) वह
ब्राह्मण नहीं रह गया है, उसे ब्राह्मण कहने का
कोई अधिकार नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी (वाराणसी): मैं मुसलमान का छुआ पानी पीता हूँ और ब्राह्मण मुझे ब्राह्मण मानता है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हाँ, आप उसी काशी के ब्राह्मण हैं पंडित जी, जहाँ सम्पूर्णानंद की मूर्ति मेरे छूने से अपवित्र हो गई और आप की बिरादरी के और आप के परिवार के लोग उस में शामिल थे।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : झूठी बात है गलत बात है झूठा आरोप है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं यह जानता हूँ, सम्पूर्णानंद की मूर्ति मेरे द्वारा उद्घाटन करने से अपवित्र हो गई, लेकिन क्रान्ति हुई जब कायस्थ के चरणों को काशी के ब्राह्मणों ने धोया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यही क्रान्ति आए।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं तो आप के चरण धोने को तैयार हूँ और काशी का सब से बड़ा ब्राह्मण हूँ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ लेकिन मेरे चरण इतने पुण्य देने वाले नहीं हैं, पंडित जी।

हां, तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस में घबड़ाहट की कौन सी बात हो गई।... (व्यवधान)... मैं कहता हूँ, मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति अपने को हिन्दू मानता है लेकिन हिन्दुओं ने उस को हिन्दू स्वीकार नहीं किया..... (व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down, Mr. Gomango. You can express your views after he finishes. Yes, Babu Ji, you can continue.

प्रो० मधु बंडवले (राजापुर) : जरा, लाखों लोग बुद्ध क्यों बने, इस को समझने की कोशिश करें।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं तो इस बात को अनायास कह रहा था। इस विषय पर बोलने का मंशा नहीं था। मैं ने चिन्तित यह किया कि किसी अखबार में यह चर्चा आई कि अहमदाबाद में कुछ ऐसे पोस्टर देखने को मिले कि दलित मुस्लिम भाई भाई। मैं ने कहा कि उस में कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं है, कोई घबड़ाने की बात नहीं है, इतना ही कहा था। लेकिन प्रश्न बहुत कुछ रह गया है। आज सारे भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के ऊपर जितना अत्याचार हो रहा है क्या कोई विधर्मी कर रहा है?... (व्यवधान)....

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाबू जी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार में क्या हुआ था... (व्यवधान)... कितने हरिजन जला दिए गए थे? उस समय आप जनता पार्टी की सरकार में थे।

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : आप जरा पिपरा की बताइये।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं यह कहाँ कह रहा था कि जनता पार्टी के राज में कुछ नहीं हुआ और सिर्फ कांग्रेस के राज में हो रहा है। मैं ने तो यह नहीं कहा और यह कहना भी नहीं चाहता। मैं तो समाज की स्थिति बता रहा हूँ। आप क्यों घबड़ा गए कि मैं कांग्रेस के ऊपर ही कह रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)....

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ये लोग इतना भी शिष्टाचार नहीं निभा सकते अशिष्ट बन गए।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं यह तो नहीं कह रहा था कि कांग्रेस के ही समय में हो रहा है। यह तो मैं देश की सामाजिक स्थिति का चित्रण कर रहा था। उस में कांग्रेस वाले अगर इस में संतोष मानते हैं कि कांग्रेस में नहीं है तो कोढ़ के ऊपर रेशमी वस्त्र ढक देने से वह छिप नहीं

जाता। कोढ़ कोढ़ ही रहता है। यह समाज का कोढ़ है जो कांग्रेस में भी है, जनता पार्टी में भी है, सभी राजनैतिक पार्टियों में है। कोढ़ को रेशमी पट्टी के नीचे मत दबाओ, उस कोढ़ को उमड़ने दो। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let there be no interruptions, including interruptions from Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री जगजीवन राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के व्यवधान और हल्ले से मुझे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। सत्य कड़वा भी होता है। सत्य को पचाने की बहुत कम लोगों में शक्ति होती है और सत्य को सुनने की और भी कम लोगों में क्षमता होती है। इसलिए मुझको उस छोड़बानी से कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, कोई घबड़ाहट नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई इसका प्रतिरोध करने के लिए खड़ा होने वाला है ? आज अनुसूचित जातियों के ऊपर जितने अत्याचार हो रहे हैं वह उनके सहधर्मियों द्वारा हो रहे हैं, विधर्मियों के द्वारा नहीं हो रहे हैं। आप कहें कि जनता पार्टी के राज में या तो यह शर्म की बात है हमारे लिए और सभी के लिए (व्यवधान)

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : इसके लिए हम लड़ रहे हैं कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारी कांग्रेस की यह डेक्लेयर्ड पालिसी है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मुझे भी डेक्लेयर्ड पालिसी मालूम है। मुझे भी शास्त्रों के शब्द मालूम हैं :

आत्मवत सर्वभूतेषु

बड़ा ऊँचा सिद्धांत है। यह भी पालिसी है लेकिन इस पर कितना प्रमल हुआ है ? इसी तरह से वह भी पालिसी है जिसका जिक्र आप श्रीमतीजी कर रही हैं। कितना प्रमल हुआ है, यह देखने की बात होती है। केवल पालिसी और सिद्धान्त से काम नहीं चलता है।

इस देश के मुसलमान सदियों से इस देश में हैं। देश की डिमोक्रेसी के लिए वह बड़े खतरे की बात होती है जब उस देश के किसी वर्ग में भय की भावना संचारित होती है। कौन कह सकता है कि आज देश के मुसलमानों में फियर-साइकोसिस नहीं है ? कौन कह सकता है कि आज देश के ईसाईयों में फियर-साइकोसिस नहीं है ? कौन कह सकता है कि आज देश के सर्वहारा समुदाय में फियर-साइकोसिस नहीं है ? यह कांग्रेस वालों के भीतर हैं, जनता पार्टी वालों के भीतर है, जनसंघ वालों के भीतर है, सभी के भीतर है क्योंकि हम सभी समाज के अंग हैं। केवल यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि हम कांग्रेसी हैं इसलिए हमारे अन्दर नहीं है। मैं भी कांग्रेस में रहा हूँ। जितना और लोग कांग्रेस के सिद्धान्तों को जानते हैं कम से कम मैं भी उतना जानने का दावा कर सकता हूँ। इसलिए सिद्धान्त से काम नहीं चलता है, व्यवहार से काम चलता है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज देश में जो हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न करने जा रही है, इसका जिक्र राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में होना चाहिए था। इसका जिक्र होना चाहिए था कि किस तरह से मुसलमानों के अन्दर से दहशत की भावना को मिटाया जाएगा और किस तरह से उनके पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधि भी शासन में लिए जायेंगे। शासन में प्रतिनिधित्व कोई आर्थिक प्रश्न नहीं है। शासन में प्रतिनिधित्व का अर्थ यह है कि देश के नागरिकों के प्रत्येक वर्ग की शिरकत शासन में है या नहीं। अगर उनको शासन में शिरकत नहीं मिलती है तो फिर मानना पड़ता है कि एक शासक वर्ग है और दूसरा शासित वर्ग है। इस तरह से देश में डिमोक्रेसी नहीं चल सकती है। मुसलमानों को भी शासन में शिरकत देनी पड़ेगी। मुसलमानों को भी अनुभव होना चाहिए कि शासन में हमारा हिस्सा है। (व्यवधान) नाम मात्र की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान) हिस्सा की बात पर हल्ला करने वाले मालूम होता है

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

भारतवर्ष के एक एक राजा वहां बैठे हुए हैं। (व्यवधान) भारत में मुसलमानों का भी हिस्सा है और वे अपना हिस्सा मांगेंगे (व्यवधान) आवाज कसने से यह नहीं रुक सकता है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज देश में करोड़ों-सर्वहारा समुदाय के लोग जब खेत में काम करने के लिए मजदूरी मांगते हैं तो उनके घर जला दिए जाते हैं। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो हुआ वह सभी के लिए शर्म की बात है। मजदूरी मांगने पर उनको गोलियों का शिकार बनाया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं शासक वर्ग की तरफ से अगर यहां पर इस प्रश्न को उठाया जाता तो उनकी इमानदारी साबित होती। आज बीसवीं सदी में मजदूरी मांगने पर गोली से उड़ा दिया जाए, क्या यह केवल विरोधी दल द्वारा ही उठाने का प्रश्न है? शासक दल के लिए शर्म की बात नहीं है। कितने इनमें से निकले जो यह कहें कि उस गांव में जाकर के सत्याग्रह करेंगे—क्या यह शर्म की बात नहीं है, नारे बाजी करने की बात है। आवाज उठेगी कि आप क्यों नहीं गए, उठा सकते हैं आपको रोकता कौन है, क्योंकि जहां शर्म नहीं है, वहां सब कुछ उठाया जा सकता है।

मैं यही कह रहा था कि देश टूट रहा है। आज दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है—शासन के भिन्न-भिन्न अंगों में समन्वय नहीं है। शासन के भिन्न-भिन्न अंग राजनीतिक नेतृत्व के महत्व को नहीं मानते हैं, तो देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े होते हैं। आज पुलिस के मन में जो आता है, वह कर रही है। कैदियों को अंधा बना रही है, कैदियों के हाथ-पैर तोड़े दे रही है, मुलजिमों को 7-7, 8-8 और दस-दस बरस तक बिना मुकदमे के जेल में रखती है। आप कहेंगे—जनता पार्टी के

राज में हुआ। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि सिर्फ आपके राज में हुआ।... (व्यवधान)... इन लोगों का कोई कर्तव्य नहीं है। ये तो सब अपने दिमाग को बन्धक रख कर आए हैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पास। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Bonded labour, bonded labour.....

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं असभ्य शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता हूं। यह किसी भी राजनैतिक दल के लिए अच्छी बात है कि एक ही नेता हो, एक ही आवाज हो, एक ही विचार हो और विचार करने का काम सिर्फ एक ही व्यक्ति को हो। यह राजनैतिक दल के लिए श्रेय की बात होती है और चिन्ता की बात भी होती है। (व्यवधान) मैं तो आपकी तारीफ कर रहा हूं, आप परेशान क्यों हो रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... ये तो कहता हूं कि राजनीति के लिए महत्व की बात होती है कि एक ही नेता हो, एक आवाज हो, एक विचार हो, लेकिन विचार करने का ढंग अलग-अलग हो सकता है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I hope the Prime Minister will be intervening.

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं यह कह रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इन चीजों पर कुछ तो आता कि हम क्या करना चाहते हैं। देश में शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था कैसे स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, क्या पुलिस से डर कर ही सरकार का काम चलेगा। पुलिस के ऊपर शासन करने की जरूरत है। क्या पुलिस को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया जाएगा कि जिसके मन में जो आवे सो करे। राजनैतिक नेतृत्व का काम होता है कि वह पुलिस पर अंकुश लगाए।

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार है, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि दिल्ली में प्रत्येक नागरिक को स्वतन्त्रता है कि वह जो चाहे, सो करे—कोई कुछ पूछने वाला यहां नहीं है। क्या इसके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला जा

सकता ? मुझे से पूछा जाएगा कि तुम बताओ, तो मैं बता सकता हूँ । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो शासन में है, उसको अपनी सोचने की क्षमता होनी चाहिये, मैं इतना जरूर मानता हूँ । लेकिन मैं इतना कहूँगा कि पुलिस को ऐसा एहसास होना चाहिए कि राजनीतिक नेतृत्व आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हमारे ऊपर अंकुश लगा सकता है, हमारे ऊपर दबाव डाल सकता है, तब शासन ठीक से चल सकता है, नहीं तो पुलिस उच्छृंखल हो जाती है और ऐसी स्थिति में राजनीतिक नेतृत्व के लिए भी खतरा पैदा होता है—मैं सावधान कर देना चाहता हूँ । राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इनमें से किसी भी विषयों का जिक्र नहीं है, जो कि होना चाहिए था । आज देश अलग-अलग हिस्से में टूट रहा है । जो असम में हो रहा है, जो गुजरात में हो रहा है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है, यह बताता है कि देश किस तरफ जाना चाहता है । आज बड़े फरक से कहा जाता है कि राजनीतिक स्थिरता आई है—“आई है”, आपका बहुत बड़ा दल लोक सभा में आया है, विधान सभाओं में आया है, लेकिन क्या हो रहा है मध्य प्रदेश में ? महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है ? मैं आप के ऊपर लांछन नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, चिन्ता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ । आप के नेता के आदेश हो जाने के बाद भी वही प्रतिक्रिया दोहराई जाती है, क्या वह चिन्ता की बात नहीं है ? आप के लिये भी चिन्ता की बात है और हमारे लिये भी चिन्ता की बात है । देश में अस्थिरता आती है तो प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिये, प्रत्येक देश के लिये चिन्ता करने वाले के लिये, चिन्ता का विषय हो जाता है । यह सब चिन्ता का विषय बन गया है, इसके बारे में प्रकाश आना चाहिये था, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी प्रकाश डालते हैं—जब राष्ट्रपति भवन से बाहर जाते हैं परन्तु इस में प्रकाश नहीं डाला है । यही सब चिन्ता की बातें हैं ।

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष जी, लेकिन फिर उसी बात को

दोहराना चाहता हूँ । महंगाई आती है तो सिर्फ इसी तरफ के लोगों के परिवारों को परेशानी नहीं होती है, आप के परिवारों को भी परेशानी होती है । सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था टूटती है तो हमारे लोगों को ही खतरा नहीं होता है, भागवत झा आजाद के लिये भी खतरा पैदा होता है

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : गोली इन के सन्तरी को भी मारी जाती है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसलिये मैं कह रहा था कि यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, इस को दल का प्रश्न बना कर नहीं सोचना चाहिये । यह चिन्ता की बात है, सारे राष्ट्र के लिये चिन्ता की बात है । मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ—आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ जाय तो उस को सम्भाला जा सकता है, नैतिक-पतन हो जाय तो जल्दी नहीं सम्भाला जा सकता है । आज देश नैतिक-पतन की तरफ जा रहा है । आज कोई भी काम सरकारी-यन्त्र से सीधे नहीं करा सकते । मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि आप के कांग्रेस दल की नेता सब से आखरी बेंच पर भी बैठ करती हैं, मैं तो मानता हूँ कि यहां बैठती हैं और उन से ही जवाब की आशा रखता हूँ । मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इस को मैं दल का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह आप की जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है, क्योंकि आप शासन में हैं । देश टूट जायगा, तो हमारे लिये भी टूटेगा और आप के लिये भी टूटेगा । देश का चरित्र पतन होगा तो हमारे लिए भी होगा और आप के लिये भी होगा । इस लिए मैं आगाह करना चाहता हूँ—देश के चारित्रिक पतन को रोकने की व्यवस्था करें और नहीं रोकेंगे तो इतिहास में आप का नाम बहुत उजागर नहीं होगा ।

श्री मोहनलाल सुब्बाड़िया (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों के

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

भाषणों को सुनने का अवसर मिला और कई माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को मैंने पढ़ा भी। मुझे से पहले हमारे देश के वयोवृद्ध नेता, जिन को सब से ज्यादा वक्त तक शासन के अन्दर रहने और नीतियां बनाने का मौका मिला, बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि देश के अन्दर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये, माइ-नारिटीज के बारे में, जो परिवर्तन होना चाहिये था, वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ है और अभी भी कई जगहों से अत्याचारों के समाचार समय-समय पर हमारे सामने आते हैं। उन्होंने एक बात ठीक कही कि आज जो कुछ भी खराबियां हैं उन खराबियों के लिये किसी एक दल-विशेष पर आरोप करने के बजाय जो सामाजिक परिस्थितियां हैं उन परिस्थितियों को ठीक करने के लिये सभी को मिल कर प्रयत्न करना होगा। इस प्रकार के अत्याचार न हों—इस बात से किसी को भी मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है, सभी चाहेंगे कि अत्याचारों को रोकना चाहिये। लेकिन बाबू जी के भाषण में आज मैंने इस बात पर जो वजन देखा—वे मुस्लिम और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाइयों को, दोनों को जोड़ कर काफ़ी जोर से कह रहे थे, उस से मुझे ऐसा लगा—बाबू जी राजनीति के अन्दर काफ़ी विलक्षण हैं—उन्होंने शायद मुस्लिम और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की भावनाओं का लाभ उठाने का इस मौके पर प्रयत्न किया हो, ऐसा अन्दाज़ मालूम होता है।

इस बात को हम लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि माइनारिटीज के ऊपर अत्याचार हुए हैं—मुरादाबाद वगैरह के अन्दर, उस पर इस सदन में भी काफ़ी चर्चा हुई, सभी तरफ़ से इस के बारे में कहा गया और उस के बाद शायद आप इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि पिछले तीन महीनों के अन्दर, विशेष कर जहां तक माइनारिटीज का प्रश्न है, स्थिति में काफ़ी सुधार हुआ है। पहले-पहल इस सम्बन्ध में बातें हुई हैं,

ज्यादतियां हुई हैं और उस के लिए सब तरफ़ से बहुत कुछ कहा गया।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यह कहा गया कि जो शासन करते हैं, उन को शासन करना चाहिए, पुलिस वालों के ऊपर अंकुश रखना चाहिए। ठीक कहा गया है लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि पुलिस के अन्दर जो कुछ डिस्टिपलिन था, वह डिस्टिपलिन खत्म होने की शुद्घात जनता पार्टी के जमाने के अन्दर हुई। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली)
श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, जब उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे....

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : मुझे समाप्त करने दीजिए। मैं बीच में कभी नहीं बोलता। (अवधान) जब यू०पी० के अन्दर एक जगह इस प्रकार का विद्रोह हुआ, तो उस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस को काफ़ी गंभीर समझ कर कुछ परिवर्तन किये और उस के बाद जो कुछ परिवर्तन हुए, उस को माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी भी जानते होंगे कि उस के बाद क्या परिवर्तन यू०पी० के अन्दर हुआ।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने के अन्दर जगह-जगह पुलिस के आन्दोलन हुए, यहां तक कि गोलं चलने की नौबत भी पेश आई और कई जगहों पर बहुत से लोग भी मारे गये, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते। एक मिनट के लिए यह बात मान भी लें कि यू०पी० के अन्दर वह घटना हुई थी, तो इस से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सारे का सारा पुलिस डिस्टिपलिन टूटने की बात आ कर खड़ी हुई थी। आज इस शासन को आए हुए एक वर्ष हुआ है और यह कहा जाता है कि ये

कमियां हैं और वे कमियां हैं और हम भी यह दावा कर के नहीं चलते कि स्थिति बिल्कुल ठीक हो गई है और कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है। जो कमियां हैं, उन को ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन यहां पर कभी कोई आंकड़े पेश किये जाते हैं और कभी कहीं के आंकड़े पेश किये जाते हैं और कभी किसी वर्ष के आंकड़े ले लिये जाते हैं। श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने 1976 और 1979 के बीच के आंकड़े रखे, जो प्रोग्रेस हुई, उस के आंकड़े रखे और यह कहा कि हमारे जमाने के अन्दर कितनी प्रोग्रेस हुई थी और इस वर्ष के आंकड़े ले कर आप इस प्रशासन पर आक्षेप करना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि क्यों नहीं आप, जो कांग्रेस का प्रशासन 1975 से 1977 तक था, उस वक्त की जो स्थिति थी, उस का मुकाबला अपने से करते हैं। उस समय की स्थिति को आप देखिये। क्या इस बात से कोई इन्कार कर सकता है कि उस वक्त जो माइनस इन्फ्लेशन आ गया था, वह पिछले 10, 15 वर्षों के अन्दर भी नहीं रहा है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जनता पार्टी का राज्य आने के पहले रहा है। उस समय इन्फ्लेशन माइनस रहा और उस का श्रेय बाबू जगजीवन राम जी भी ले सकते हैं क्योंकि उस वक्त वे भी शासन में थे लेकिन उस के बाद कभी माइनस इन्फ्लेशन नहीं हुआ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँ कि एक बात हम यह समझ कर चलें कि जनता पार्टी का शासन आने के बाद कांग्रेस वालों ने यह नहीं कहा था कि क्योंकि आप शासन में आ गये हैं, इसलिए हर कदम पर हम आप का विरोध कर के चलेंगे। आप अपने एक वर्ष का लेखा-जोखा ले लें। सिवाय इस के कि बिना कारण इन्दिरा जी को जेल में रखा, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया हुई, उस के बाद जब इन्दिरा जी जीत कर आई, उन को यहां सदन से निष्कासित कर के जेल भेज दिया और तब फिर

उस की प्रतिक्रिया हुई। उस के सिवा आप ने कुछ नहीं किया। अब आप क्या कर रहे हैं। कहीं आसाम का आन्दोलन चला, तो उस का साथ दो, कहीं गुजरात का आन्दोलन चला, तो पीछे से उस का साथ दो, कहीं कर्नाटक में आन्दोलन है, तो उस का साथ दो, कहीं तमिल में आन्दोलन है, तो उस का साथ दो और महाराष्ट्र में आन्दोलन चला, तो उस का साथ दो।

I shall like to continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने के अंदर बावजूद इसके कि सब तरफ शांति थी फिर भी कई उतार-चढ़ाव सामने रहे। कई बार हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों की तरफ से एक बात कही जाती है कि हम लोग जनता पार्टी का नाम बार-बार लेकर के क्यों चलते हैं मैं भी जनता पार्टी का नाम लेकर के बार-बार नहीं चलना चाहता, साथ-साथ वे हमें एक बात कह कर चलते हैं कि इस वर्ष भर के अंदर इस प्रशासन ने, इस शासन ने क्या काम किया और क्या नहीं। मैं उपाध्यक्ष जी इस बात को विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यों से भी

[श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया]

कहना चाहूंगा और जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस सत्य से इन्कार करके चला जा सकता है कि जो कुछ इन्हेरिटेस के अंदर लीगेसी के तौर पर किसी भी सरकार को मिलेगा उसमें लाभ या हानि हुए बिना नहीं रह सकती। जनता पार्टी जिस जमाने में आई, क्या वे इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि उनको दो अच्छे मानसून मिले, अन्न का भण्डार मिला, फारेन एक्सचेंज के रिजर्व्स काफी मिले, ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति अच्छी मिली और एक तरह से जमा हुआ राज मिला। अब जनता पार्टी चाहे लोकदल पर आक्षेप करें चाहे किसी पर आक्षेप करें। जिस वक्त कांग्रेस का शासन आया उस जमाने में फूड स्टॉक्स थे, लेकिन इस बात को भुला कर नहीं चलना होगा कि उस समय सरकार को अकाल के वर्ष का मुकाबला करना पड़ा। फारेन एक्सचेंज के रिजर्व्स थे, लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार करके नहीं चल सकते कि जो आइल की कीमतें बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ी उसकी वजह से काफी प्रभाव हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज के ऊपर पड़ गया और उसकी वजह से बहुत से अंतर हमारे देश के अंदर हमारे सामने आए। आज इन सारी बातों को लक्ष्य में रखते हुए जो मापदण्ड हो सकता है इस सरकार को पूरे वर्ष में काम करने का, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर विरोधी पक्ष यह कह कर क्रिटिसाइज करे कि 1979 के अंदर जो उत्पादन था उसके मुकाबले में 1980 में गिरा, जो रेट आफ इन्फ्लेशन 1979 में था उसके मुकाबले में 1980 में रेट आफ इन्फ्लेशन ज्यादा तेजी के साथ बढ़ा, आसाम की जो स्थिति उस जमाने में पैदा हो गई थी और क्रूड आइल और अन्य सामान का आना बंद हो गया था, उसके मुकाबले ज्यादा हालत खराब हुई, तब इस बात को कह सकते थे कि इस गवर्नमेंट के आने के बाद स्थिति ज्यादा खराब हुई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी क्षेत्रों के अंदर विरासत में बहुत सी कमियाँ मिलने पर भी इस बात की कोशिश की गई कि हालत संभाली जाए और संभाल कर के आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक तरह से जब कोई फिसलने लगता है तो सबसे पहले जरूरत इस बात की हो जाती है कि उस फिसलने को रोकना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद वापस चलना शुरू होगा। तो मैं दावा नहीं करता कि बहुत सी उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त की हैं, लेकिन जो फिसलने का क्रम शुरू हुआ था वह रुका है और रुक करके एक निश्चित तौर से शुरूआत हुई है। आज लोकतंत्र की बहुत बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बहुत गहराई के साथ आत्म-विश्लेषण किया जाना चाहिये कि जनता पार्टी के आने के बाद क्या पहले ही वर्ष में सही मानों में लोकतंत्र चल रहा था, क्या विरोधी पक्ष को इज्जत दे कर चला जा रहा था। या जो विरोधी पक्ष था उसको कुचलने के जो भी कदम हो सकते थे, उनको उठाने की कोशिश की जा रही थी? जो चीज कहीं दुनिया में नहीं हुई होगी उसको जो पहले के प्रधान मंत्री थे और जो आगे भी प्रधान मंत्री हो सकते हैं—शायद उनको मौका ही न मिले—उन्होंने करने के प्रयत्न नहीं किए थे? क्या आप इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि इसके मुकाबले में इस वर्ष भर में जो कानून लाए गए हैं चाहे ब्लैकमार्किटिंग का कानून लाया गया हो या प्रिवेंटिव डिस्टेंशन का लाया गया हो या कोई दूसरी बात लाई गई हो तो हमेशा यह कह कर चला गया है विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से कि लोकतंत्र समाप्त होने वाला है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से लोकतंत्र की बात ये करके चलना चाहते हैं? कौन से लोकतंत्र की कल्पना इनके दिमाग में है? क्या आर एस एस बांड लोकतंत्र इनको चाहिये या कम्युनिस्ट बांड लोकतंत्र चाहिये? कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या सी पी एम

लोकतंत्र की बहुत ज़ोरों से बात करती हैं और कहती हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी डेंजर में है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अपने सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार ये पार्टियाँ कितना लोकतंत्र को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं? जहाँ आप लोगों की आइडियोलोजी चलती है वहाँ विरोध पक्ष को कितनी आजादी है? या जहाँ आपका प्रशासन चल रहा है वहाँ क्या विरोध पक्ष को आजादी देने में आप विश्वास करते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल लिफ सिम्पथी ही आप इसके लिए शो करते हैं। एक विरोधात्मकता की भावना पैदा करने के लिए हमारे विरोधी यह कहते हैं कि हम लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है इसका मूल आधार आर एस एस है। क्या आर एस एस लोकतंत्र में आज विश्वास करता है? क्या लोकतंत्र को देश में वे कायम करना चाहते हैं? अंधेरे में चूँकि कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता है इसलिए हमारे आर एस एस पर आधारित बी जे पी वाले गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर चलने की घोषणा करते हैं। आर एस एस का गांधी जी के प्रति कितना प्रेम है इसको सारा हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया जानती है। आज दुनिया को धोखा देने के लिए कभी गांधी जी का नाम ढूँढ़ कर आगे लाया जाता है और कभी किसी और का नाम।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आज के हालात ठीक नहीं हैं। देश-हित को सामने रख कर हम को चलना होगा। इससे कोई इन्कार करके नहीं चल सकता है कि देश में इस वक्त आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कन्फ्रंटेशन की नीति न अपनाई जाए और उसके बजाय ज्यादा अच्छा यह हो कि जो मूल समस्याएँ हैं, महंगाई की है, बेकारी की है, शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स और एट्रासिटीज की है उनके मामले में ज्यादा नज़दीक बैठ कर उनको हल करने पर विचार किया जाए।

हर प्रश्न को आन्दोलन का प्रश्न नहीं बन जाना चाहिये।

जो आज गम्भीर स्थिति है वह सब के लिए विचारणीय होनी चाहिये। 1977 में जनता पार्टी शासन में आई और वह असफल रही। अब जो आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं चाहे वह असम का हो, तमिलनाडु में किसानों का हो, महाराष्ट्र के किसानों का हो या आज गुजरात में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह हो, आप देखेंगे कि ज्यादातर लोग कोशिश करके चलते हैं कि इन आन्दोलनों से विरोधी पक्ष को दूर रख कर चला जाए और अपने आप कई जगहों पर आन्दोलन खड़े होते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग, लोगों के अन्दर एक अशान्ति की भावना पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लोकतंत्र के प्रति आस्था को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। बजाय इसके कि हम लोगों के दिलों में भरोसा पैदा करें और कहें कि एक बार जो चुन कर आया है उसको मौका दिया जाए और जो कुछ भी असन्तोष हो उसको बाद में उठाया जाए, आज कोशिश यह होती है कि कहीं भी कोई आन्दोलन चल रहा हो, उसको किसी न किसी प्रकार में प्रोत्साहन दे कर चालू रखा जाए। यह बात इस लिए स्पष्ट हो जानी है कि जो चीजें आज खड़ी हो रही हैं, जब दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार थी, उनके बारे में उस वक्त क्यों नहीं कदम उठाये गये। अगर उस वक्त कदम उठाये जाते, तो समझा जाता कि दरअसल उनके दिल में इसके लिए कोई भावना थी, और इस लिए जब कांग्रेस की सरकार ने उस नीति को पलटा, तब वे आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि आन्दोलन स्वयं आगे चल रहे हैं और पॉलीटिकल पार्टियाँ आन्दोलन के पीछे चल कर उसमें लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। यह चीज़ लोकतंत्र के लिए बड़ी खतरनाक है।

मैं विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि दरअसल वे लोकतंत्र की

[श्री मोहनलाल सुखाडिया]

रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, तो सब से पहले वे यह कोशिश करें कि आपस के मतभेद मिटा कर एक वायबल आल्टरनेटिव तैयार किया जाये। वे आपस में एक होने का प्रयत्न तो करें। वे तो रोज आपस में लड़ते रहते हैं। जनता पार्टी पांच पार्टियों से मिल कर बनी थी। आज उसके आदमी सात आठ जगह बिखर गये हैं। फिर भी वे कहते हैं कि देश का शासन ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। आखिर वे देश को किस पार्टी का शासन देना चाहते हैं ? क्या वे देश को केआस और अशांति देना चाहते हैं ?

वे महात्मा गांधी का नाम ले कर चलना चाहते हैं। जब गांधीजी अंग्रेजों से लड़ रहे थे, तो वह कहते थे कि हमें आजादी को डिजर्व करना होगा, उसके लिए पूरी तैयारी करनी होगी। मैं विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं से कहूंगा कि पहले वे एक आल्टरनेटिव बनाने का प्रयत्न करें और फिर कोई दूसरी बात करें। आज वायबल आल्टरनेटिव बनाने की कोई तैयारी नहीं है। लोग अलग अलग पार्टियां बना कर बैठे हुए हैं। श्री बागड़ी दो आदमियों की पार्टी ले कर बैठ जाते हैं। दूसरे आदमी भी दो चार आदमियों की पार्टी बना कर बैठ जाते हैं। (अवधान) हर पार्टी वाला बोलता ऐसे है, जैसे सारा देश उसकी पार्टी में आ गया है। लेकिन देश उनके पीछे नहीं है। नेता स्वयं अकेले हैं। वे कोशिश करते हैं कि वह पार्टी मुझे मंजूर कर ले, तो ठीक है या वह पार्टी मुझे मंजूर कर ले, तो ठीक है। बागड़ी जी की हम इज्जत करते हैं। वह कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनके नेता कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is capable of standing on his own legs.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया: आज के हालात में माननीय सदस्यों को शीर करना

चाहिए कि यह काम किस प्रकार करना चाहिए।

हमने 97,500 करोड़ रुपये की काफ़ी एम्बीशस योजना तैयार की है, जिसमें काफ़ी रीसोर्सिज रेज करने का विचार है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजना केवल फ़िनांशल टारगेट तक ही सीमित न रहे। फ़िनांशल टारगेट्स से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण फ़िज़िकल टारगेट्स हैं। इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिए कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में किन फ़िज़िकल टारगेट्स को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

अपनी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के सिलसिले में हम हमेशा यह कहते रहे हैं कि हम रिजनल इम्बैलेंसेज को दूर करेंगे। रिजनल इम्बैलेंसेज को दूर करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि कुछ रिजन्स में जो बैकवर्डनेस है, उसको दूर करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जायें। इस देश में—और दुनिया में भी—यह माना गया है कि परकैपिता पावर कनज़म्प्शन और परकैपिता स्टील कनज़म्प्शन से ही देश के विकास का भ्रंदाज होता है। इस लिए हमारी अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में परकैपिता पावर कनज़म्प्शन क्या है, उसको देखना पड़ेगा। आज यह नहीं हो सकता है कि देश के एक रिजन में अच्छी परिस्थिति हो और उसके पड़ोस में किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में शरीबी की स्थिति हो। हम बाहर दुनिया में कहते हैं कि शरीबी और अमीरी साथ साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जो बहुत टेन्शनज़ डेवेलप हो रहे हैं, कई जगह जो रिजनल टेन्शनज़ हैं, उनके पीछे यह भी एक कारण है। इस लिए हमें अपने देश में रिजनल इम्बैलेंसेज को दूर करना चाहिए।

जहां तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है आज वक्त आ गया है कि जहां हम और विषयों को सेंट्रल सेक्टर में रह रख रहे हैं, वहां हम पावर को, और खास तौर से पावर जेनरेशन को, भी सेंट्रल सेक्टर

में ले लें। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जैसे रेलवे को, कम्प्यूनिवेश को कंट्रोल करती है ऐसे ही सारे हिन्दुस्तान की पावर जनरेशन को कंट्रोल करे, इस की आवश्यकता है। यह इसलिए कि कोल डिपार्जिट्स एक स्टेट में हैं, अगर पिट हैड पर बड़ा थर्मल स्टेशन आप लगाते हैं तो पावर चीप होगी और उस को ट्रांसपोर्ट करना ज्यादा आसान होगा। वॉगन्स की आज शार्टेज है। और दूसरी प्रॉब्लम इस प्रकार की खड़ी हो रही है कि जिस को देखते हुए आगे जा कर भी बहुत सी मुश्किलें पैदा होंगी। इसलिए अगर आप एक जगह यह करते हैं तो दूसरी स्टेट्स के रिसोर्सेज को भी आप वहां पर काम में ला सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप बिहार से कहें कि बिहार दूसरों के लिए अपने पिट हैड पर पावर जनरेट करे और वह जनरेट हुआ पावर वह और स्टेट वालों को नहीं दें तो काम नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिए एक नेशनल ग्रिड हो, पावर जनरेशन, हाइड्रल, कोल, गैस वैन्ड, यह एक सेंट्रल एजेंसी के जरिए हो और उस के बाद स्टेट के अन्दर जो इंटरनल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो वह स्टेट पर छोड़ा जा सकता है।

सिक्स्थ-प्लान के अन्दर इस बात की ग्रेजुअल प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए कि हम किस तरह से इनईक्विटीज को दूर करेंगे। मैं निवेदन करूँ कि आज कापर, जिक, लेड और कई चीजें राजस्थान के अन्दर हैं। लाइमस्टोन डिपार्जिट्स राजस्थान के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा हैं जो देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने में कामयाब हो सकता है। लेकिन केवल पावर की शार्टेज की बजह से आप यह कहें कि आप के यहां लेड स्मेल्टर नहीं लगेगा, जिक स्मेल्टर नहीं लगेगा या सीमेंट की इंडस्ट्री आप के यहां नहीं लग सकेगी क्योंकि पावर उस के लिए उतना

नहीं ला सकते तो इस से नेशनल लास होने वाला है और उस स्टेट को भी नुकसान पहुंचने वाला है। इसलिए यह वक्त है कि इस पर काफी गंभीरता के साथ विचार करने की जरूरत है। जब पंजाब और राजस्थान का गेहूं दूसरी जगहों पर जा सकता है तो जहां कोयला है या हाइड्रल पावर है उसे भी दूसरी जगह ले जाया जा सकता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज केरल के अन्दर हाइड्रल पोटेंशियल बहुत है और आज केरल स्टेट की खुद की फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन ऐसी नहीं है कि पूरा पोटेंशियल उसका यूज कर सके। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नेशनल रिसोर्सेज उस के अन्दर लगेँ और उस चीज को ठीक किया जाय। मैं पावर मिनिस्टर से साथ-साथ यह जानना चाहूँगा और निवेदन भी करना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान के अन्दर इस साल वर्स्ट पावर फेमिन जिसे कहना चाहिए, उस सिचुएशन में से आज हम लोग निकल रहे हैं लेकिन एक प्रोजेक्ट है जिस का नाम सब जानते हैं नैफथा झाखड़ प्रोजेक्ट जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर है, उस से दो हजार किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होने की बात थी। जिस वक्त मैं मुख्य मंत्री था उस वक्त यह फैसला किया गया था कि सतलुज के वाटर के अन्दर पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान ये पार्टनर्स होंगे। हम 15.5 परसेंट के उस में पार्टनर हैं। लेकिन यह मुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि जब राजस्थान के अन्दर पावर का इतना फेमिन है, राजस्थान को उस में से पावर नहीं दी जा रही है बल्कि 36 परसेंट पावर जो कि नेशनल पावर प्रोजेक्ट के पास है उस में से 20 परसेंट यू० पी० को दिया जायेगा, लेकिन राजस्थान को वन परसेंट भी नहीं दिया जायेगा। जो सिद्धांत हमेशा मान कर चलते आए हैं उस सिद्धान्त के अन्दर किस प्रकार से फर्क

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

किया जाता है ? तो उस को एक नेशनल परस्पेक्टिव में सारी पावर को और जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बेस हैं उन को सामने रख कर हम चलेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा ठीक होगा ।

जैसा मैंने कहा आज इस बात की जरूरत है और मैं पहले भी कहता रहा हूँ कि एक नेशनल वेज पालिसी होनी चाहिए । आज कई बार कई जगह एजी-टेशन होते हैं । एक जगह एक आदमी को 150 रुपये या 200 रुपये महीना नहीं मिल पाता और एक जगह हजार रुपये उस को मिनिमम मिलने लगते हैं । क्या आज इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है कि अगर कोई इंडस्ट्री ज्यादा प्राफिट करती है तो क्या उस इंडस्ट्री के प्राफिट के अन्दर केवल इंडस्ट्री में इन्वेस्टमेंट करने वाले और उस के अलावा जो बार्ड-चांस उस इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर लेबर हैं वही शेयर होल्डर हैं ? क्या कन्ज्यूमर पिकचर में नहीं आते ? क्या कंट्री पिकचर में नहीं आती ? क्या हम इस बात को मान कर नहीं चलेंगे कि आज अगर किसी इंडस्ट्री की ऐसी स्ट्रेटेजिक पोजिशन है कि उस में ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है, जैसे उदाहरण के तौर पर एच एम टी के अन्दर घड़ियों पर ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है तो क्या घड़ियों की कीमत कम नहीं की जानी चाहिए या अगर उस में ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है तो क्या वह नेशन के पास नहीं आना चाहिए ? इसलिए एक नेशनल वेज पालिसी के ऊपर गहराई के साथ विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और जल्दी से जल्दी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । एक लेबल तक जिन लोगों के टोटल एमाल्युमेंट्स पट्टंच गए हों उस से ज्यादा फ्रीज करने की भी जरूरत

पड़े तो उसे फ्रीज किया जाना चाहिए । (व्यवधान)... मैं कह रहा हूँ एक लेबल के ऊपर, नीचे के लेबल की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ । एक लेबल के ऊपर जिन के वेजेज हैं वहां फ्रीज कर के जिन के कम हैं उन को ऊपर लाइए । अगर कम वालों को ऊपर लाने की बात नहीं करते हैं तो काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

यहां यह कहा गया कि लैंड रिफार्म्स की पालिसी इस गवर्नमेंट की बहुत क्वीअर नहीं होने की वजह से बहुत सा विकास का काम नहीं हो पाता । मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ इसलिए मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है, हमारे लेफ्टिस्ट फ्रेंड इस सदन में बतायें, हमारे राजस्थान में 1952 में जो क्राप शेयरिंग तय की थी वह 116 पर तय की थी लेकिन आज के दिन मुझे मालूम होता है कि दस साल पहले बंगाल वाले 1/3 का रेवोल्यूशन समझ रहे थे । मैं यहां पर सीलिंग लाज की बात करता हूँ मैं साउथ में रह चुका हूँ, केरल में सीलिंग ला बना तो लव ऐंड अफेक्शन में ट्रांसफर को एलाऊ कर दिया लेकिन हमने लव ऐंड अफेक्शन में ट्रांसफर एलाऊ नहीं किया था । आपके यहां काफी और काडिमम की गार्डेन्स हैं जोकि बड़े-बड़े लोग लेकर बैठे हैं—क्या आपने उन पर सीलिंग का कानून लगाया ? हमने कई जगह सीलिंग के कानून लागू करके, जहां-जहां पर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स रही हैं, लैंड रिफार्म्स के मामले में काफी बड़ा काम किया है । उसी के परिणाम-स्वरूप आज देश का खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ा है । पिछले तीस वर्षों में काम करने की वजह से ही देश में एक मजबूत बेस बनी और आज भी निश्चित तौर से आपको यह मानकर चलना चाहिए कि इस देश का क्यूचर बेस भी यह बिबरी हुई पार्टियां नहीं बना पायेंगी, उसको

सिर्फ कांग्रेस ही बना सकेगी। लोगों को हमसे नाराजगी भी हो जाती है लेकिन वे हमें अपना समझते हैं इसलिए अपनी नाराजगी भी जाहिर कर देते हैं। आज कुछ जगहों पर जो एजिटेशन चलते हैं उनको समाप्त करने के लिए हम सभी को मिलकर काम करना चाहिए। सरकार और दूसरे इण्डस्ट्रियल लेबर लीडर्स को मिलकर इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रूस की बात करनी चाहिए। मैं चार साल के इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रूस की बात नहीं करता, पांचवां साल तो आप एलेक्शन के लिए छोड़ दें और जो कुछ भी करना हो करें लेकिन तीन साल के लिए इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रूस करना ही चाहिए ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और ठीक तरह से देश का काम चले क्योंकि आप भी चाहते हैं कि देश में गरीबी और बेकारी दूर हो और कीमते घटें। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए अगर आप स्ट्राइक को नहीं रोकेंगे और नेशनल इन्स्ट्रस्ट को सामने रखकर नहीं चलेंगे, केवल लोगों के दिलों में भरोसा कम करने की कोशिश करके तो उससे आप इस सरकार को रिप्लेस नहीं कर पायेंगे। भारत में डिमोक्रेसी के लिए जो आप खतरा बताते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ बिना सोचे समझे बिरोध करने से डिमोक्रेसी को सबसे बड़ा खतरा पैदा होगा। आज जो वायलेन्स देश में बढ़ रही है मैं समझता हूँ वह सबसे बड़ा खतरा है। मैं समझता हूँ इसके लिए आप बैठकर बात करके इसका रीजनेबल हल निकालें क्योंकि किसी भी पार्टी या व्यक्ति से यह देश बड़ा है।

कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि रूस के साथ इक्विनेशन कुछ ज्यादा हो गया है। रात दिन इन चीजों को कहते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इससे कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलता है। सभी इस बात को मानते हैं कि जब भी हमारे सामने मुश्किलें आईं रूस हमारे देश के साथ रहा है, उसने

हमारे देश को पूरी मदद दी है। जहाँ तक अफगानिस्तान की बात है, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फारेन मिनिस्टर ने नानेलाइन्ड कांग्रेस में कहा है लेकिन कुछ मित्र चाहते हैं किसी न किसी तरह से हम दूसरे की गोद में जाकर बैठें, हमारे सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी कोशिश कर रहे थे कि हम कहीं और जाकर बैठें लेकिन चन्द्रशेखर जी ने उनको उनकी जगह से उठाकर दूसरी जगह बिठा दिया परन्तु इसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं...

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : तो आप सहानुभूति व्यक्त करें।

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाडिया : मैं आपके साथ पूरी सहानुभूति रखकर चलता हूँ।

वह जनता पार्टी द्वारा अच्छे काम करने की बात कहते हैं। इनकी गवर्नमेंट में जो लोग थे उनमें कुछ बड़े होशियार लोग थे लेकिन ज्यादा काम वे एक दूसरे को खत्म करने का ही करते रहे और उसी का यह परिणाम निकला। अब उसके लिए इधर वालों को दोष देने से क्या लाभ है, दोष तो अपने आपको देना है (अवधान) हमारे भगड़ों से आपको कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है।

इतना ही कहकर मैं राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे (पाणाजी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण संबंधी धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर मुझे आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण हमें देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के अवलोकन और विश्लेषण का अवसर प्रदान

[श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे]

करता है। इस अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के माध्यम से हमें देश के विभिन्न भागों की स्थिति, वहां की आवश्यकतायें, देश के सर्वांगीण विकास सब क्षेत्रों की संतुलित प्रगति का अवसर मिलता है। स्वाभाविक है कि मेरा ध्यान इस समय अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गोवा, दमन और दीव की ओर जाता है।

गोवा भारत में पुरातन समय से प्रवेश द्वार की भांति है। गोवा का इतिहास हिन्दू संस्कृति और ईसाई परंपराओं से जुड़ा हुआ है। महाभारत के भीष्मपर्व में "गोमांतक" शब्द से गोवा की उत्पत्ति हुई है। सन् 1961 में गोवा भारत का अविच्छिन्न अंग बन गया। यह गोवा के लिए बड़ी गर्व की बात है। इसके पश्चात् गोवा के विकास की कहानी शुरू होती है। सन् 1961 के पश्चात् गोवा ने सभी विषयों में प्रगति की है। पर्यटन, उद्योग, परिवहन आदि के मामलों में गोवा ने उन्नति की है। गोवा-वासियों की आशाएं धीरे-धीरे मूर्तरूप धारण कर रही हैं। किन्तु आज भी गोवा की अनेक समस्यायें हैं, जिनकी ओर केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

इस क्षेत्र में लोह खनिज का प्रमुख उद्योग है। एक ही उद्योग पर आधारित होने से गोवा का विकास संभव नहीं है। वहां उद्योग का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है। लघु उद्योगों का विकास और विस्तार करने की वहां अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है, ताकि शिक्षित और कुशल युवकों में बरोज़गारी दूर की जा सके। वहां इस्पात का कारखाना शुरू होना ज़रूरी है।

लोह खनिज का निर्यात, मुरगांव बन्दरगाह में सुधार, औद्योगिक प्रगति में तेजी, कृषि और वन उत्पादों का बढ़ाना, इंजीनियरिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और फर्मास्यूटिकल उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए गोवा, दमन और दीव में पर्याप्त गुंजाइश है।

गोवा में फिशरीज के लिए काफी काम करने की आवश्यकता है। वहां फिशरमैन को सहकार के आधार पर मकान बनाने और अन्य सामान खरीदने, जो उनकी आवश्यकता है, के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से सहायता मिलनी चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में देश के सब भागों का समान रूप में विकास करने के लिए इतना प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। गोवा में "थर्मल पावर स्टेशन" बनाने, दमन दीव में एयरपोर्ट का विकास करने की ओर, रेलवे की नई लाईन देने पर केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वहां नौ सेना का ट्रेनिंग स्कूल बहुत आवश्यक है। फिशरीज इन्स्टीच्यूट स्थापित करने से गोवा, दमन और दीव की ही नहीं परन्तु समस्त भारत की प्रगति होगी।

मछली-पालों के बच्चों को नौ-सेना में भरती अधिक संख्या में की जानी चाहिए। इससे हमारी नौ-सेना की कार्यकुशलता और क्षमता काफी बढ़ेगी।

गोवा, दमन और दीव को पानी के प्रदूषण से बचाने की विशेष ज़रूरत है। जल और वातावरण प्रदूषण आज सारे विश्व की समस्या है।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करती हूं और आशा करती हूं कि गोवा, दमन और दीव की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा ताकि सम्पूर्ण देश समान रूप में प्रगति कर सके। विकास और समृद्धि का समान भागीदार बन सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको पुनः धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का समय ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे भाषण नहीं करना है, सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि किसी बात के कहने का फायदा तब होगा, जब वह भारत की जनता तक पहुँचे। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन तो सिर्फ इन्दिरा जी और इन्दिरा जी के आदमियों के लिए हैं। देश हित की बात अगर विरोध पक्ष कहे.... (व्यवधान)..... जूहे-किस्मत, अच्छा होता आप की महारानी सामने बैठी होतीं..

“नया शासन वक्त से बदलना है”—अच्छा बोले सुखाड़िया साहब और सही बात कही। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि रविदास जी ने यदि समाज में परिवर्तन कर दिया तो अच्छी बात कहना छोड़ दो। शहीदेआजम भगत सिंह ने क्रान्ति की, फांसी पर चढ़ कर क्रान्ति का रास्ता खोला था—अच्छे रास्ते पर चलने वाले चाहे तादाद में कम हों, वे अच्छी बात कहते रहें तो एक दिन अच्छे लोगों की कड़ी जुड़ जायेगी और इस दुर्गन्ध का नाश जल्द होगा। इस लिये यह चीज चलती रहनी चाहिये।

आप गुजरात के सवाल को लें। यदि जनता पार्टी के शासन में दोष था, तो आप को भी वही दोष करने का अधिकार नहीं मिल गया है। अंग्रेजों में यदि दोष था, तो हमको भी दोष करने का अधिकार नहीं मिल गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप गुजरात के सवाल को संजीदगी से लें। आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और अखबारों पर मैं आरोप लगाता हूँ—या तो उच्च वर्ण के लोग या जो एजिटेशन चला रहे हैं, वे इन को हवा दे रहे हैं। कई दफ़ा इस आन्दोलन की यहां पर निन्दा की गई, लेकिन आकाशवाणी या दूरदर्शन में आन्दोलन की निन्दा की बात तो दूर, किसी छोटी-मोटी हिंसा की बात आ जाती है, क्योंकि सब शर्मा बैठे हैं। टी०वी० को चलाने वाले कोई पंडित जी बैठे हैं, जैसे कोई काशी का पुजारी बैठा हो, सिवाय इन्दिरा जी की पूजा के कोई काम नहीं है।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—कितने लोग जहरीली शराब से मरे। आप कहेंगे कि यह जनता सरकार का जुर्म है। उसको तो सजा मिल चुकी, लेकिन अब आप जुर्म करोगे तो आप को भी सजा मिलेगी.... (व्यवधान)..... आज सारा देश दुखी है। अगर देश के अन्दर कोई भी प्राणी दुखी है तो सारा देश दुखी है। पार्टियाँ आती हैं, जाती हैं, बदलती हैं। आप में से बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो दिन में इधर से उधर चले गए और उधर से इधर चले आए। पार्टियों से देश बड़ा है।

मैं अब आपको बिजली के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। इस साल फसल अच्छी है, बारिश हो गई है। लेकिन आकाशवाणी ने कल बिजली के सवाल को पूरी तरह से प्रसारित नहीं किया। इस मौके पर उसकी आवाज उठनी चाहिए थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—एक महीना बिजली दे दो, बारिश अच्छी हुई है इस लिए बिजली बन्द मत करो, ताकि उत्पादन अच्छा हो सके। सिनेमा की बिजली बन्द कर दो, कुछ दिनों के लिए, हफ्ते-दो हफ्ते के लिए जो बड़े उद्योग हैं उनकी बिजली कम कर दो, लेकिन खेती की बिजली कम न करो।

अब मैं अमन-चैन की व्यवस्था के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आकाशवाणी के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर या शायद स्टेटमिनिस्टर यहां बैठी हुई हैं। जरा वह कनाट-प्लेस में चली जायें—अपने सन्तरी के वगैर और वह भी शाम को। अगर वह खैरियत से आ जायें तो मैं पूछ लूँगा कि क्या हालत है। यह आप के अमन-चैन की हालत है। दिल्ली में कोई आदमी तो क्या, औरत भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। 9 साल की बच्ची.....

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : औरत आदमी नहीं है क्या?.....

श्री मनोराज बागड़ी : मेरे बूते में बहुत जोर है। मैंने तुम जैसे बहुतों को थाने में पिटे हुए छुटाया है, काहे को बोले है। तुम जैसे थाने में पिटा करते थे तो उन को छुटा कर लाया करता था। मेरी बात छोड़ दो। मुझसे कोई टकराने वाला नहीं मिला है, अभी तक।

9 साल की लड़की का दिल्ली के अन्दर रेप हो, यह शर्म की बात है। वह भी भारत माँ की बेटी है, गांधी की बेटी है, गौतम की बेटी है। उसके साथ रेप हो, हम सब के सिर शर्म से झुक जाते हैं। ये अच्छी बातें नहीं हैं। इस पर आप गंभीरता से सोचें और न आप हो, होकर के और न हम ची, ची कर के इन को मिटा सकते हैं। अगर मुझ में शक्ति हो, काश, विरोधी दलों में शक्ति हो, तो पांच साल की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, मुखाड़िया जी, जिन्दा कौमें पांच साल तक इन्तजार नहीं करतीं और वे भ्रष्ट और जुल्मी शासन और इन सारे चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के लिए इन्तजार नहीं करेंगी और जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकेंगी। इस भरोसे में मत रहना। किसी ने अगर घमण्ड किया है, तो उसका घमण्ड चूर हुआ है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of thanks proposed by Mr. Gadgil to the Address of the President.

Sir, the President has rightly mentioned about the damage caused to the economy of this country during the period of the Janata Rule.

Another important point has been stated by him. That is regarding the decontrol of sugar. Because of the unwise decision taken by the Lok Dal Government in regard to decontrol of sugar, even the ordinary people, the common people and the working class were forced to pay higher price for the purchase of sugar. Even now the position can not be

restored to what was obtaining originally because the damage caused was quite considerable.

Sir, so far as the general progress of the country is concerned, there is no doubt that the country is making very steady progress. I must point out that even the Ministers from the Janata rule had been subscribing to this idea when they were speaking outside the country.

In the year 1979, Mr. I.G. Patel participated on behalf of India in the International Monetary Fund Conference held in Sofia, Yugoslavia. He stated as follows:—

“For us in India, self-reliance is not a distant goal but an objective towards which we are progressing steadily.”

Of course, one can call him an officer of the Government; but I would like to point out what Mr. H. M. Patel, a former Finance Minister said in 1978, while he was addressing the same conference in Washington. He said:

“We recognise that to achieve these objectives, the major effort has to be made by ourselves. India has progressed considerably along the path of self-reliance and the share of external assistance in relation to our own investment effort is indeed low.”

Sir, nobody has stated about the progress which we have made so far in this country. But, it is a fact that due to many economic reasons, we are now facing a lot of trouble. There is no doubt about it. But it is a fact that our country is steadily progressing. My good friend, Shri George Fernandes was referring to the World Bank Report of 1980 in support of his point. But I would refer to the World Bank Report of 1979, where it has given a rosy picture about the future of India. In this connection, I would like to quote the relevant portion of the World Bank Report 1979.

“For the Indian economy, fiscal 1979 was another prosperous year.

Overall economic growth is tentatively estimated at 3 per cent to 4 per cent, after 7 per cent in the year before. Four consecutive years of healthy growth have now occurred, accompanied by a significant rise in per capita incomes. India's external payments position remained strong, to which a continuing large inflow of workers' remittances contributed. There are indications of a growing absorption of external resources, as imports were further liberalized and rose by 13 per cent in fiscal 1979. But the growth of external reserves has slowed abruptly, and, in the longer run, sustained growth of the Indian economy will continue to require a large and rising volume of external assistance."

Sir, it is clear that even with the external assistance Indian economy could not grow. This was the statement of the World Bank Report. Whereas Mr. George Fernandes read out certain other portions of the World Bank Report of 1980. This was published in the beginning of 1980. After the publication of the very same report, the World Bank gave out another report which is very interesting. The World Bank circulated it to all the Member-countries. It is about the performance of the Indian economy. The salient portion of this Report has appeared in the 'Economic Times' which I will read out here:

"According to a World Bank note for the consortium members, India's economic performance "deteriorated" during 1979-80. Agricultural production stagnated. Drought, serious power shortage and diesel shortage caused the decline in agricultural production. After an impressive growth, Gross National Product (GNP) fell by about 3 per cent. Industry was affected by labour unrest and transport bottlenecks for coal."

This is the picture obtained during the Janata rule during 1979-80.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Janata Party was not in power during 1979-80.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: What I want to say by this is that even the World Bank and the other world financial institutions were not happy about the performance of the Janata Government as well as the Lok Dal. The President in his speech has rightly said that the recovery of the Indian economy has started. In this connection, I would like to quote the "Economic Times" of 22nd February 1981.

"The Indian economy is expected to recover during 1980-81, particularly in agriculture where production is expected to increase by 10 to 12 per cent and in industry by four or five per cent, according to the annual survey by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), reports PTI. The national income, in real terms, might grow by six or seven per cent, depending upon a good rabi harvest and substantial recovery in industrial production.

Containing inflation thus became the major pre-occupation of economic policy. During 1981, it says, commodity production would grow by four to five per cent and GNP (gross domestic product) by five or six per cent."

So, what the President has stated, is going to become true in the very near future. Yesterday, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy mentioned about the downward trend in production during the year 1980. He quoted this from a book and read out only ten items. In fact, there are 25 items of interest indicated there but he read out only ten items and left out the remaining 15 items. He concluded that there was a sharp reduction in the production of various items. I could not get hold of that book though I made a search for it in the library. I am thankful to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that he lent that book to me for some time. I have got figures in respect of all the 25 items mentioned there. The fact is that out of 25 items, 15 items showed an increase in production and the production declined in respect of ten items. In respect

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

of the 15 items, the production increase was 1.5 per cent and if we take all the commodities, it would come to 0.8 per cent. The rise in production month-wise is July + 4 per cent, August +1 per cent, September—1 per cent; October + 2 per cent; November + 4 per cent and December + 8 per cent. Gradually, our production has been increasing according to the book which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is having.

Now, I come to the foreign policy: One-fourth of the President's Address has been devoted to the foreign policy of our Government. India was one of the founders of non-aligned movement. Non-aligned movement, I am sorry to say, was inoperative in India during the period of Janta and Lok Dal rule. We had to cut a sorry figure in the field of international affairs. After the fiasco of Havana, our present Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi restored the leadership of India to non-aligned movement. The role of India in the non-aligned conference held recently in India was appreciated and applauded by all the peace-loving people. India is interested in mutual understanding, cordial relationship with all, particularly with the peace-loving countries and constructive cooperation with one and all. After 1980, India's image has been boosted in the eyes of the world. India was one of the founders of the non-aligned movement. For a short while, there was a mess in our policy with regard to foreign affairs. I should congratulate the Prime Minister on her earnest desire for revitalising the principles of non-aligned movement and for restoring the greatness of India.

Then, the President has mentioned in his Address about the ill-gotten wealth, blackmarketing and other things. In this context, it is surprising to read about the restituted spiritit scandal with involvement of two States in Southern India.

14.55 hrs.

[~~Shri G. Lakshmi~~ **ARISE** in the Chair.]

One is Tamil Nadu, and another is Kerala, ruled by a coalition led by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's party. In the "Sunday" issue dated 1-2-1981 it is stated:

"Rival businessmen; ministers; politicians; lots of money; even, perhaps, blood. These are the fascinating ingredients of an inter-State smuggling racket of lakhs of litres of a liquid used for making the South's favourite alcoholic drink—rectified spirit (RS). News of the racket, which shocked everyone and embarrassed two governments first broke in January. Then, slowly, the ramifications began getting disclosed: the extent could be between Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 35 crores and, the scandal could, just possibly, even include a murder."

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, according to the rules, Members may sit in such order as the Speaker determines. The Speaker determines the sitting arrangement according to the political attitude to the Government. That means that Members who sit to the left of the Chair, are supposed to oppose the Government. Now, can a Member who is sitting just to the left of the chair, support the Government? The attitude to the Government is reflected in their attitude to the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, because the President's Address decides the policy directions of the Government. In minor matters people may differ from or support—or oppose—Government. It is another matter. But sitting on your left, can a Member rise to support the President's Address?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a wonderful and beautiful interpretation of the rule. Mr. Dhandapani, please continue.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Now about another matter. Recently, the Central Excise Department at Madras has unearthed a racket in a sugar factory in Tamil Nadu that large quantity of molasses, about 800 M.T. are missing from their stock. We are reliably informed that about 5,000 M.T. of molasses in one sugar factory, i.e. Aruna Sugar in South Arcot have

been reported as burnt during 1980, and about 10,000 M.T. of molasses have been written off as washed away by floods during 1979, when, in fact, there were no such alleged losses. Actually, it is learnt that the aforesaid quantities of molasses have been converted into rectified spirit and sold out illegally, resulting in loss of revenue to the Centre, of over Rs. 1 crore. These malpractices have been done, with the connivance of the State Government and its high officials.

During 1976, there were strict rules for regulating the transport of rectified spirit from the distilleries. The raw materials, viz. molasses, were properly checked and production was well supervised at all stages.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Dhandapani, Dr. Swamy has taken your time....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: No, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have not taken his time, Sir.

15 hrs.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The lorries transporting the spirit were escorted by armed police and revenue officials and all the Police Stations enroute upto the destination were wirelessly notified. As the arrangements were strict the distilleries were unable to resort to any mal-practices.

But after the A.I.A.D.M.K. came to power, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had retained Excise Portfolio with him and have misused his power as Chief Minister for collection of huge funds through the illegal spirit disposal involving several crores of rupees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From where are you reading? Are you reading from the newspaper?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is a newspaper. The simple reason is that the time is short and I want to put forth everything. There is nothing

wrong in it, because I want to cover all the points. The Government Revenue Inspectors were posted in the distilleries. As soon as Mr. Ramachandra came to power, he said that no Revenue Inspector should be posted there. Instructions were given to the District Collector by saying that no Revenue Inspector should be posted in the distillery areas, that is the manufacturing areas. Without the Revenue Inspector, they can manufacture any amount of rectified spirit and export it to other States. Of course, the Chief Minister was holding this portfolio.

The Kerala Government wanted 20 lakh litres of rectified spirit. Then Mr. E. K. Nayanar, the Chief Minister of Kerala also demanded 7.5 lakh litres of rectified spirit, but the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had refused it; actually, he had expressed his inability to supply the rectified spirit. Then the Kerala Government appointed one agent whose name is Mr. Ahmed Khan. He is a cousin of the P.A. to the Excise Minister. Three sugar mills in Kerala are owned by the Government. They procure it directly from another State. They have appointed intermediaries. Mr. E. K. Nayanar was not able to get rectified spirit from the Tamil Nadu Government. But Mr. Ahmed Khan was able to get rectified spirit by paying several crores of rupees to the State Government of Tamil Nadu. He himself said in a letter to the Minister that he had to pay a huge amount for obtaining a licence from the Tamil Nadu Government in this matter. I would like to say that not only the Minister, even other relatives of the Minister are also involved in this matter. Now I quote from this paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you have already said about it in the statement. You mean to say that if it is quoted from a magazine or from a newspaper, it becomes more important.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: There are many factors.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

I have already given under 353. Kindly allow me: It is stated in *Sunday*:

"Tamil Nadu had already given.... But Ahmed Khan must have had special charisma. It is believed he sweet-talked MGR's through MGR's elder brother Chakrapani, and Chitramahal Krishnamurti, the highly influential film producer, into parting with more than ten lakh litres of rectified spirit from Tamil Nadu distilleries. To start with, Arvind distillery was to supply nearly ten lakh litres of rectified spirit,....."

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I am on a point of order. According to Rule 352 of the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,

"A member while speaking shall not—refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is any judicial inquiry going on? (Interruptions).

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: How do you say so? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the benefit of the member I want to tell him that judicial inquiry has not been instituted in Kerala. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It has not been instituted.

Now, continuing from *Sunday* :

"How precisely Ahmed Khan influenced MGR is not known, but DMK and Congress(I) leaders have directly accused MGR of improper dealings. And in Kerala it is widely believed that Ahmad Khan has contributed a large amount to the AIAD DMK's coffers. He could recoup this, if he wanted to, by smuggling in the RS and selling it to unofficial makers of arrack. It is also

rumoured that a couple of arrack contractors had contributed their mite towards this alleged payoff."

This scandal is not an ordinary one. It has to be investigated, because the simple reason is this. The involvement is Rs. 35 crores. Rs. 35 crores is involved. It has appeared in the *Indian Express* also.

"According to official specifications one litre of the spirit is used in making two litres of arrack if it is genuine one but in the under world where illicit distilleries thrive in a big way, 14 litres of arrack is made out of one litre of spirit and one litre of arrack sells at Rs. 35."

Do you know the cost of one litre of rectified spirit? Nothing but Rs. 2.95. Out of Rs. 2.95 they make Rs. 490. So ten lakhs of illicit rectified spirit is transported illegal using permits regularly. He has said. One journalist himself had done some research: 'It has been stated that the local Press are exploiting the situation with alacrity and newspapers are lying with one another to feed the reader with details.'

One paper has done some research into the past of Ahmad Khan and proclaims that this man has been CPM's trusted financier for years. It has been calculated that the bribe money for securing the bogus permits could not be less than Rs. 25 lakhs. The share of the operators can be in the region of Rs. 35 crores and the loss to the exchequer due to the loss in tax, will be about Rs. 10 crores. This is a big scandal. What we want from the Government of India is that they should constitute a commission of an enquiry because the matter pertains to Mr. Nayanar, Chief Minister of Kerala, immediately made a reference against the Chief Minister of Pondicherry and said that Pondicherry Chief Minister also is involved in this matter, because the Pondicherry Government is a coalition Government consisting of Congress (I) and DMK. Soon after this report appeared in the Press, the Pondicherry Chief Minister

wrote a letter to the Government of India saying, "I am ready to face a Central enquiry" but the other two Governments are scared of a Central enquiry. There was a meeting on the 22nd at Trivandrum and the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister said, "Even if a Central enquiry comes, I am not scared about all those things." The Government of Kerala also is doing the same thing. The Tamil Nadu Government has constituted a commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of a former judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Kailasam, who happens to be a friend of Sri M. G. Ramachandran. We oppose it. As far as the terms of reference are concerned, I have got a copy of it here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said that the Government of India should appoint a commission of inquiry. Now you conclude. Your time is up. You are now saying what the State Government is doing.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It is a public document. This scandal started right from 1978 but the terms of reference cover only the period October-November, 1980. Secondly, it has been stated, "If any irregularities come to light in such an enquiry, to recommend suitable measures to prevent such irregularities in future." So, it is only to prevent such irregularities in future. They are not going to arrest or chargesheet anybody now. Before I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude now. You have taken ten minutes more than the allotted time. I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: When did I begin my speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You began at 2.40. Now it is 3.15. You have taken 35 minutes.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: There were a lot of interruptions. You must give some margin. You allowed two or three points of order also to be raised. I am very sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Golam Yazdani.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of thanks to the President's Address moved by Shri Gadgil. It is very heartening that within 13 months of assuming office the present Government have gone ahead with speed and determination to restore law and order in the country which was seriously undermined in the wake of three years misrule of the last Government. Now, security of the State is stable and overall law and order position is better in the country. But with great dismay I beg to refer that the law and order situation in West Bengal is precarious. No person feels secure there. Life and security of the people have become a play-thing. Justice is denied to the people who are not CPM supporters. I can substantiate what I am saying. The Central Government gave Rs. 9 crores to West Bengal for implementing properly different phases of land reforms. The present West Bengal Government undertook a campaign for recording names of share-croppers i.e. bargadars which has assumed the ill-famed name of 'Operation Barga'. This name has been given by the CPM Government to give the campaign a revolutionary twist. The Land Reforms Act was introduced in West Bengal by the Congress Government about 25 years ago. In this Act there is a provision that eviction of share-cropper is a cognisable offence and record of bargadars after proper verification is an essential part. But we see that in West Bengal neither of these two provisions of the Land Reforms Act is being respected. I cite an example.

In my district Malda, the total number of barga recording so far is about 54,000 of which about 47,000 cases were recorded during the Congress regime and the rest, about 7000 cases, have been recorded by the present Left Front Government grabbed by CPM. Now in recording these 7000 cases, they have not followed those provisions of the Act. For example, there are several poor share-croppers whose names were not previously recorded and who

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were not CPM supporters. They have forcibly been removed and CPM cadres have been installed there illegally. In some cases names of agricultural labourers who are supporters of CPM have been recorded and poor genuine share-croppers have been thrown away only because they are not CPM supporters. CPM volunteers with arms have been helping fake bargadars to sow and reap crops. In several instances, clashes occur, blood is profusely shed and this operation is "operation Barga". Again, some Bargadars already recorded in Congress regime, who are not CPM supporters, are being evicted and CPM supporting fake Bargadars names are recorded. The genuine share croppers and poor land owners rush to police stations for justice. But these officials are tight lipped and their hands bound by CPM cadres whose presence is always felt ever-lasting in their offices to guide them in the discharge of their lawful obligations.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुर द्वार) :
यह बगैदारी का जो हुमा है वह जेतदारों
की बेनामी जमीन है । . . .

समापति महोदय : आपको जो कहना
हो, अपने टाइम में कहिए ।

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: That is why only CPM men can get help of these JLROs and police officers and not the lawful owners of land nor the lawful share-croppers. Even court injunctions and orders are not respected by police officials which they are bound to do as per law, because CPM men do not want to care for court injunctions. In my district, if recording of about 7000 bargadars in the CPM regime is a revolutionary action, then recording of about 47,000 bargadars in the regime of the Congress Government must be seven times more revolutionary action. The only difference to note is that while the recording of 47,000 bargadars under the Congress regime was a peaceful affair, the recording of about 7,000

bargadars by the CPM swallowed Left Front Government is a shameful act of lawlessness, wilful violation of court orders, negligence on the part of Government officers to act as per law, rules and orders. I have narrated only the position in Malda district. But similar lawless position prevails in the other 15 districts of West Bengal, where about 10 lakh bargadars' recording has been done in a similar unlawful manner.

As in the case of barga recording, the CPM men are doing great injustice to poor peasants in respect of settlement of vast lands also. Many patta holders from the time of the Congress regime are being removed, merely because they are not CPM supporters and, on the other hand, people who are supporters of CPM are being brought in. Discrimination is done in the case of fresh pattas also. Police and JLROs do not extend justice to deserving poor peasants. They are inclined to satisfy the wishes of the CPM.

Then, coming to murders, dacoities, loot etc. I can say that in every part of West Bengal murders and criminal activities are on the increase. In North Bengal, where my constituency lies, murders have been increasing. A report to that effect has appeared in *The Statesman* of 20th February 1981 on page 7, which reads:

"According to the figures available from a source, 333 murders were committed in North Bengal areas during 1980, against 245 in 1979. Jalpaiguri district alone accounted for 104 murders against 56 in 1979. West Dinajpur registered 92 murders against 71, Malda 59 against 51, and Cooch-Bihar 46 against 25."

More or less, similar is the position in other districts of West Bengal also.

This report clearly shows that the peaceful North Bengal has lost its peace and murder has become a mode of life of the criminals and the police have failed to act to stem the tide of crime. Government have miserably failed, because they have failed to rule. In my constituency, in Ithar P.S.

in West Dinajpur, 14 murders have been committed in one month. Three members of one family were shot dead recently by a group of men who entered the house in the evening. In the adjacent Kushumandi and Bansihari Police Stations also murders are freely being committed in a very cruel manner and so the people of that area are very panicky. The police is inactive. They are not arresting the culprits.....

(*Interruptions*). We are living in a democratic Country. We are democratic people. Law and order is not the prerogative of only the State Assembly. We can also discuss it....(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: We demand President's Rule in Bengal.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Such murders are also being committed in Raiganj, Karandhijee, Goalpukur and Chakulia police stations and other parts of Balurghat and Isampur subdivision. Last year, in Marikunda of Isampur, almost a whole contingent of police of the Thana attacked a number of villages, looted property, set fire to huts and committed even murders....(*Interruptions*) That is why I say that the police is absolutely ineffective.

In Malda district, in Habibpur P.S. recently a headmaster's head was chopped off in broad daylight at his house and the chopped off head was swung before the eyes of his wife and was tied into a tree. Recently in Bamangola P.S. two murders have been committed in a night while they were returning from a village entertainment. Similar murders have taken place in Ratua, Gagole, Harischandrapur, Chanchal and also at other places of West Bengal. People believe that these murders are being committed by CPM action squad members their primary target being Congress (I) workers and their second target being democratically minded people. In the border areas of Golapukur, Karandighi, Chakulia P.S. in West Dinajpur and also else-

where along the border theft, dacoity cattle-lifting, stray murders are happening almost daily because of which people in those villages are extremely panicky and sleepless. Snatching and loot is going on without any check. In N.H. 34 especially between Itahar and Malda, a number of passenger buses and trucks have been looted recently and police are absolutely inactive. Such cases of murders, dacoities, snatching, theft and robbery are happening freely in the whole of West Bengal and police are inactive. Police and JLROs are all influenced by CPM men and they do only what the CPM men want them to do. Police in many cases do not take diary from Congress (I) men if this goes against the CPM men, but they harass Congress (I) men on flimsy or false complaints by CPM men.

If you open daily papers of West Bengal, you will find one or more political murders, snatching, train robbery, station burning, cases of bomb throwing by hoodlums and clashes over several hours engulfing a huge area in indiscriminate police firing resulting in many innocent deaths.

Now, Sir at the end I beg to cite an instance of very recent occurrence—a very pathetic and heart rending one—of gheraoing an ideal Principal of Ram Mohan College in Calcutta, Shrimati Sadhana Sarkar. The Principal was gheraoed by CMP girl students along with CPM men for the whole night, all four fans were put on in these winter days and she was refused water.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: She was ultimately rescued by police but already immense damage had been done and she was done to death on 11-2-81. Another case is of 4 murders of BSF Jawans and snatching away of their rifles by followers of CPM Panchayat Pradhan at Rajapur village in Murshidabad district on 14-2-81. This has also been published in the *Statesman*.

[Dr. Golam Yazdani]

Now, Sir, I am very much distressed to state the above affairs and the plight of people in West Bengal because I am a humble resident of West Bengal State where people now feel no security, spend nights without sleep in many villages, where peace is partisan, security is partywise and law and order is guided by party interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Now, Mr. Rajagopal Naidu.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: O. K. I am obeying you and am supporting the Motion of Thanks once again.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, I rise to support the motion and also to oppose the pretensions of the Opposition. The Opposition leaders are pretending that they are the champions of the kisans and they are fighting for the welfare of the farmers. Now there are splinter groups of Janata Government and the Communist Party (M) who are supporting them. During their regime I have to say that Mr. Mohan Dharja was the Civil Supplies Minister, who, as soon as the Janata Party came into power declared that he was not going to allow the export of agricultural commodities including vegetables. As a result of that the price went down. When you calculate the income of the agriculturists in the whole country, you will find that it was Rs. 35,000 crores. But because the prices went down by 15 per cent. in one year the kisans lost Rs. 5000 crores. Sugar cane about which Shri George Fernandes was telling that so much was done during his Government, it was not selling even for Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a quintal or a tonne in UP or Northern India or anywhere. Then the peasants wanted a fair price. They wanted to tell the U.P. Government to protect them. Therefore, they wanted to demonstrate or conduct peaceful procession. U.P. Government prohibited that. The Janata Govern-

ment is now claiming that they are for freedom. Then they restricted that. From Parliament I condemned by saying that Janata Government was not for freedom of the Kisans. Reluctantly they allowed. Kisans went ahead. Shri Tripathi, Shri Ranga and Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai joined the procession in Lucknow (U.P.). Then, now so-called kisan leader, Mr. Charan Singh, posted 8,000 people—CRP, BSF, and mounted police. They were requisitioned to smash the demonstration. They broke heads of 700 people and broke the legs of the kisans.

I moved an Adjournment Motion. Mr. Charan Singh, the then Home Minister said that he had not beaten anybody. Even today there is evidence in Lucknow hospital—left hand thumb impression. Even Prof. Ranga, the father of the kisan movement was beaten. That was the thing done by the Janata Party. Now they claim that they are the champions of kisans. I am not able to understand how they are becoming the champions. Shri Fernandes says that he is a kisan leader. He poses himself at times the leader of the workers and now he is saying that he is the leader of the kisans. He says that during their regime the minimum price of sugar cane was required as Rs. 13. At the same time he says that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has said—it is wrong and it should be Rs. 16. He kills that, not knowing that the price was only Rs. 50 per tonne then. He has forgotten that when Agriculture Price Commission declares the price, it is the minimum price. It is for the States to negotiate with the factories and factory owners and then decide. Now you see in any State it is not less than Rs. 20. What about Rs. 50 in your regime or what about Rs. 20 in our regime? That is the contract. Therefore, who is helping kisans? You say it is only because of your agitation it is all coming.

I tell you Shri Sharad Joshi wanted to agitate for the agriculturists. Is

he your party man? The agitation was going on. What have you done? All your party men wanted to exploit and join Shri Sharad Joshi said that he did not want you to join him. He persuaded Maharashtra Government to raise the price. He never wanted you to come with him. Shri Sharad Joshi negotiated with the Maharashtra Government. When the Opposition parties wanted to mediate then Shri Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra said "I do not want anything to do with these brokers. I want to see that it is settled with the real kisans". Shri Sharad Joshi stopped the movement. What have the opposition parties done? They have not stopped. They said that they were going to have a long march to Nagpur. Why? What is the purpose? Is it only to say that they are for the kisans.

They are having double talk. Even today, they are saying, "Oh! The prices are rising very high. Therefore, they must come down." I am putting a question to the opposition parties, "Are you against raising the prices of agricultural commodities?" They must not fight against it. Prof. Rangaji and myself, since 40 years, have been asking for remunerative prices. Now, after Indiraji came to power, our Government has realised the difficulties of kisans. Who can deny it? Is it not Indiraji who introduced small farmers' agency to help the poor kisans, small farmers and marginal farmers? Is it not Indiraji who first introduced the drought prone area programme? One-third of the country was groaning under famine, it is a hard care famine area. It was Indiraji who first introduced the drought-prone area programme. She wanted to help not only the agricultural labour but also small farmers, marginal farmers and the poor people. Is it not Indiraji, who had introduced rural development in the country? Is it the Janata Government or any other Government which did it? I challenge. Therefore, what I say is,

only Indiraji, wanted to develop the rural areas and help kisans.

Now, you take the prices of agricultural commodities. I am not going to quote all the figures. But all I can say is that after Indiraji came to power, this time, she has helped kisans and, therefore, the prices are high. Every State Government of ours, which is under Indiraji's Party, is helping kisans. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, under the leadership of Mr. Anjiah, the State Government has abolished penal interest for the kisans and also it has abolished the interest. Not only that. Wherever there is a cyclone, wherever the areas are affected by drought, he has deferred the collection of loans and he has ordered to collect loans in instalments.

When the Agricultural Prices Commission decided to give Rs. 105 per quintal of rice, our Government decided to give Rs. 10 per quintal more to the kisans. What has been done during the Janata Government? In Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, when the State Governments wanted to give more price to the kisans, the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, warned the State Governments not to increase it even by a pie. Is it not that the State Governments are responsible for production? Is it not necessary for the State Governments to have a leeway to encourage the kisans? The then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, came in the way and he warned the sugar factories not to increase the price even by a pie. He asked them not to be pressurised by kisans, not to come under the influence or pressure of kisans and they could not increase the price of sugarcane. That was the policy of the Janata Government.

They are asking, why this kisan rally? Why there is a kisan rally by the Opposition parties, I cannot understand. We wanted to show that kisans are not their side. We wanted to show that lakhs and lakhs of kisans, specially small farmers and marginal farmers and others are on our side. They say that crores of

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

rupees have been spent on them. Who spend the money? Is it possible for any party to give money and bring people to Delhi? When the communist Party or any other Party demonstrates, can we say that they have given to the agricultural labour and brought them to Delhi? Lakhs and lakhs of kisans came here, of their own accord, to only show their satisfaction and also to show that they are on the side of Indiraji. Under her leadership, they wanted to demonstrate here in Delhi. That was a great demonstration which has falsified the plea that the kisans are with the Janata Party and with other Opposition parties.

भी पीयूष तिरकी (भलीपुर-
हार) : मैं प्रेजीडेंट साहब के अभिभाषण
पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे
दुख है कि हमारी पार्टी भार एस पी इसका
पूरी तरह से समर्थन नहीं कर सकती है।

यह सरकार आजादी के बाद से ही
कहती आई है कि देश की सभी भाषाओं
एवं क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को आगे बढ़ाने, उन में
पढ़ाई लिखाई की व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश
करेगी। यह संविधान में भी लिखा हुआ
है। किन्तु अफसोस की बात है कि
आम जनता की धलाई करने का दावा
करने वाली यह सरकार इतने बरस बीत
जाये के बाद भी संविधान को क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं
में तथा राष्ट्रभाषा में नहीं दे सकी है।
क्या कांग्रेस वालों के लिए यह गौरव की
बात है? आम जनता सब समझती है।
सरकार आम जनता के साथ धोखा बाजी
करने में लगी हुई है। संविधान ने जनता
को जो अधिकार दिए हैं, संविधान को
उनकी भाषाओं में छाप कर यदि उनको उप-
सब्ध कर दिया जाए तो जनता यह जान जाएगी
कि उसके क्या क्या अधिकार हैं और उनके
लिए वह सड़ेंगी और तब यह पूंजीवादी
सरकार ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं टिक सकेगी,

इसको यह सरकार झंझी तरह से जानकी
है। इसलिए इस चीज को छिपाने की
इस सरकार की तरफ से भरसक कोशिश
की जा रही है।

भारत में दो प्रतिशत से भी कम लोग
अंग्रेजी जानते हैं। सरकारी जिसकी
कारंवाई है अंग्रेजी में चल रही है।
इस वास्ते सरकार आम जनता की पकड़
में नहीं आ पाती है। सरकार की चतुराई
को जनता न जान सके इसलिए ज्यादा से
ज्यादा दिन तक यह सरकार जनता को
घोखे में रखना चाहती है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार बच्चाई
की पात्र है कि उसने राष्ट्र की बात
सोची है और उसने क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं
में लिखाई पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था करने की नीति
अपनाई है। वह शिक्षा नीति को बदलने
की भरसक कोशिश कर रही है। बंगला
भाषा में वहाँ की आम जनता को शिक्षा
दीक्षा देने की कोशिश हो रही है।
ऐसा करने के लिए उसको बड़ी मेहनत करनी
पड़ी है और उसने जबर्दस्त कदम इस
दिशा में उठाए हैं। यहाँ पर जो कमिश्नर
पार्टी के नुमाइन्दे हैं, जो यह दावा
करते हैं कि वे सही रूप में आम जनता
का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, वही वहाँ पर
पश्चिमी बंगाल की इस नीति का विरोध
कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहनी
चाहिए, बंगला नहीं होनी चाहिए।
अंग्रेजी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है यह नारा
इन लोगों ने वहाँ लगाया है और वहाँ की
राइटर्स बिस्मिल को कांग्रेस आई का झंडा ले
कर घेराव करने की इन लोगों ने कोशिश
की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रीय भाषा
राज्य की भाषा शिक्षा दीक्षा का माध्यम उस
राज्य में या उस क्षेत्र में होनी चाहिए।
ट्राइबल लैंग्वेजजि हैं जो बहुत सी भाषाओं
का समागम है, उन में तथा हर भाषा
में संविधान का प्रकाशन होना चाहिए।

तबी सही मामों में आप कह सकेंगे कि यहां पर डेमोक्रेसी है। अन्यथा प्रजातंत्र हमारे यहां है, इस तरह का ज्ञेय करना बिल्कुल व्यर्थ है।

यह सरकार एलान करती है कि यह डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार है। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह नहीं कहा है कि यह सरकार पिछले तरह महीने में अपना मंत्रिमंडल भी ठीक तरह से नहीं बना पाई है। अभी तक कौन मंत्री है कैबिनेट स्तर का और कौन राज्य मंत्री इसका भी पता नहीं है। अपने मंत्रिमंडल तक को यह सरकार ठीक तरह से नहीं बना पाई है।

इस सरकार के हाथ में तरह महीने हो गए हैं शासन की बागडोर आए हुए। पुलिस को इस बीच कितनी ज्यादा शक्ति दे दी गई है, इसका भी जिक्र होना चाहिए था पुलिस आम जनता की रक्षा के लिए है। उसको आर्म्ज इस वास्ते दिए गए हैं कि वह कामजोर वर्गों की सहायता कर सके, अन्यायपूर्ण कार्य जो होते हैं उनको रोक सके। किन्तु पुलिस से आज सभूचा देश डरता है, उस के नजदीक जाने से घबराता है। लाठी गोली की घटनाएं निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पुलिस एट्रासिटीज सारे देश में जगह जगह पर बढ़ रही है।

अब मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार ने क्या क्या किया है। यह सरकार डेमोक्रेसी की बहुत बड़ी प्रभुता होने का दावा करती है। अगर उसने क्या किया? 17 फरवरी, 1980 को उसने शासन सम्भाला और 9 चुनी हुई विधानसभाओं को भंग कर दिया। यह उसकी बहुत बड़ी बहादुरी थी।

आसम की समस्या को अधिक जटिल बनाया जा रहा है। 23 मार्च को छात्र

परिषद के स्टूडेंट्स ने आसाम जाने वाले ट्रकों को रोकने के लिए रोड-ब्लॉकस बढ़े कर दिये। वे लोग चाहते थे कि इस जगह की आड़ में पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार को कठिनाई में डाल दिया जाये और आसाम में जो कम्युनल रायट्स और देशी-विदेशी के प्रश्न पर झगड़ें फैली हुई हैं, पश्चिम बंगाल में उसका रीएक्शन हो, ताकि वहां की सरकार को हटा दिया जाये, हालांकि वह आम जनता की सरकार है। इन लोगों की सारी शक्ति इस बात पर लगी हुई है कि किसी न किसी तरह पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और अन्य वामपंथी सरकारों को डिसमिस कर दिया जाये, जो कि सही रूप में जनता की सरकारें हैं। जिन राज्यों में इन लोगों की सरकारें हैं, वहां की स्थिति बिल्कुल डांबोडोल है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। मुझे यह कह लेने दें।

कोलहान रक्षा समिति, सिंहभूम ने सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट, कामनवैलथ को एक चिट्ठी लिखी है, जिसकी प्रति राष्ट्रपति को भी भेजी गई है। उसमें संविधान को चेलेंज किया गया है और कहा गया है कि शिड्यूल एरियाज में पार्लियामेंट के बनाये हुए कानून, जैसे नेशनल सिक्यूरिटी एक्ट, लागू नहीं किये जा सकते हैं। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं उस चिट्ठी को पढ़ देता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें—श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir,

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

when I heard the speeches of the Members on the Opposition, these lines from one of the writings of Mahatma Gandhi in *Young India* on October 23, 1921, came to my mind, and I quote these, Mahatma Gandhi had said:

"I have found it impossible to soothe suffering patients with a song from Kabir. The hungry millions ask for one poem—invigorating food. They cannot be given it, they must earn it. And they can earn only by the sweat of their brow."

With the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the other big leaders of this country, India has tried to build a self-reliant economy from the very first year of its independence through the hard labour and sacrifice of our teeming millions. The biggest achievement of the Congress rule in this country is that India has tried all these years to be independent of all big nations; though they had tried their best to isolate India, to starve India, the people of India under the leadership of our great leaders have tried to achieve economic independence, and that is the biggest achievement that free India has achieved under the leadership of the Congress.

Some of our friend were thinking by and how is it that we say that the economy has recovered in 1980-81. It is a peculiar kind of thinking. Suppose one cannot run even a 3-metre race and another runs a 100-metre race and wins it; then you should acclaim the other person's achievement and praise it and not say, "Because I have not been able to run the 3-metre race, you could not have run and achieved this". This is the attitude of the opposition and it is not helpful to build a self-reliant economy in our country for which we have been striving.

Sir, during 1980-81, the G.N.P. had grown to 6.5 per cent in contrast to

a decline of 4.5 per cent in 1979-80. Similarly, if you look at the industrial production, it rose to 4 per cent in 1980-81 in contrast to the negative growth of 1.4 per cent in 1979-80. If you look to the power generation, it had gone up to 20.5 per cent in contrast with the corresponding period of 1979. In the case of coal, though the target was 118 million tonnes, it has gone upto 115 million tonnes in 1980-81. It was only 106 million tonnes in 1979-80. The rise in real income would be between 8 to 10 per cent as against 5 per cent when the Central Budget was introduced in the month of June last here in this House. Even the coking coal with which we had a great problem registered a rise of 10 per cent. The steel production has registered an increase. In the food front, it is a remarkable achievement from 108 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 132 million tonnes in 1980-81. In the price front, which was giving more worry to our people, we have been able to hold it because of anti-inflationary measures that were taken. I do not say that we have been able to check it completely. Because of various measures, the price rise has been held. If, in spite of all these achievements, if you say that the President's Address does not say anything we can't help them. The President's Address says—this is what the Prime Minister is also saying—that 1980-81 is the year of recovery. What more could he have said? This is surely a year of recovery. And we should be proud of it.

Looking into the background of 1979-80 and 1978-79 things were bad or even worse for the country. The people were thinking of how to get rid of the situation. Therefore, I say that this is the year of recovery. We are proud of it. We shall go ahead with it. Whatever be the achievements, I say that the inflation is slowing down from 23 per cent to 15 per cent. Is it not a great achievement on our part when all these things have been done in less than 13 months? I would like to say that the biggest

constraint today is on oil import. It has gone up to Rs. 5,600 crores. We are importing inflation from outside. We are still trying to check it up. Once the production goes up, it could be checked. Shri Jethmalani was pointing about the change in the Constitution. The President's Address has not mentioned that we are going to change the Constitution. These extraneous things are being brought in. It was not in the President's Address. We want Parliamentary set-up. That is what we are striving for. Here again I want to bring to your kind notice that the biggest achievement in these 13 months is the preparation of the Sixth Plan. The Janata Government tried their best to formulate a plan but they could not. From Rs. 67,000 crores we have gone upto more than Rs. 97,000 crores. The other day Shri George Fernandes was quoting some figures. I do not know from where he was quoting. Under energy, we have allotted Rs. 26,000 crores as against Rs. 9,855 crores during the Janata time. Under Industry and Minerals, we have allotted Rs. 15,018 crores as against Rs. 7,362 crores during Janata's period, under Transport we have allotted Rs. 12,412 crores as against Rs. 5,528 crores, under Agriculture in place of Rs. 2,606 crores, we have allotted Rs. 5,695 crores and under Irrigation and flood control, we have allotted Rs. 12,412 crores as against Rs. 4,432 crores, under rural development we have allotted Rs. 5,364 crores as against Rs. 1,162 crores, under Special Area Programme, Rs. 1,480 crores have been allotted in place of Rs. 450 crores in Janata regime. We have decided in the Sixth Plan to increase the per capita income from Rs. 1,484 to Rs. 1,744 in spite of the fact that there is a world inflation. About Thal Project. I would say that we did not oblige the World Bank to help their own consultants. The Members of the Opposition are criticising that we are losing our prestige in the World Bank. It is not so. India has maintained its sovereignty and inde-

pendence in not succumbing to the World Bank's pressure. We should be proud about it. That we have not succumbed to the pressure of the World Bank itself shows the strength of the Indian economy and that of our leadership. Sir, the Prime Minister has said that we are determined to implement the Sixth Plan. This is the biggest pledge that we have taken. This shows the strong political will of the country and that of our leadership.

Sir, I was surprised to hear Babuji today. I have great respect for Babuji. I know him for a number of years. I am here since 1957. Today he built up the theme of his speech on depressed classes, Harijans and Muslims. When Babuji started speaking on the President's Address, he said that the economic condition is worse but what he dwelt upon throughout his speech was about the ill-treatment being meted out to backward classes, depressed classes and Muslims. Is not Babuji himself self-conscious that during all these years he built up this theme of the Harijans and backward classes to come into power and to enjoy the power for 32 years for himself? But when they found that Babuji was for himself and not for the backward classes they rejected him and voted him out of power. Therefore, he should have felt that as he did not allow the depressed and the weaker classes to come up and wanted everything for himself, the people in this country did not come to his support. I think he must have realised it.

Sir, I want to make an appeal. Today time has come when we cannot waste our time in riots in Gujarat or elsewhere. There are forces at work who are ceaselessly trying to destabilise our country and the entire system. Since January 1980, these forces are indulging in the act of destabilisation and their motto is when they had not achieved anything in two and a half years why should Congress achieve anything in the coming

[Shri Chintamani Paugrahi]

five years. This is a negative approach. This does not help the democratic set-up in the country. Therefore, my appeal is to the leftists and progressives in the Opposition let them not again join hands with the rightist wing who in the name of opposing Congress and Indira Gandhi are trying to defeat all the steps being taken for establishing a just social and economic order in the country.

Sir, the world situation is becoming grave. Jawahar Lal Nehru, while speaking on the subject as to why we are trying to build up our own economy in 1959 said:

"Foreign policy depends ultimately on internal conditions and developments. Internal progress for us, therefore, becomes essential if we have to play any effective part in world affairs."

Therefore, let us all try to build a self-reliant economy in our country. Let us make our country great. I hope the President's Address has given much thought to this and I rise to support this Motion of Thanks and I hope in the coming years we shall try to implement these programmes. That is the only slogan before the country for the implementation of which we have to work unitedly.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) :
सभापति महोदय, इस माननीय सदन में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के ऊपर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री गाडगिल साहब ने सदन में रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

16 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण जो पुस्तिका के रूप में है, उसको मैंने पढ़ा है और विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय विद्वान सदस्यों के भाषणों

को भी मैंने सुना है और विरोधी पक्ष के विद्वान सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुनने के तद्उपरान्त मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर निकला कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कोई ऐसी वस्तु का दिशा-निर्देश नहीं छूटा हुआ है, जिसका उन्होंने संकेत न किया हो।

मान्यवर, माननीय बाबू जी की मैं बड़ी कद्र करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में सब से अधिक मैंने उनके भाषणों को सुना है और आज भी मैं उनके भाषण को सुन रहा था। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में दो-तीन मुद्दों पर यहाँ प्रकाश डाला—मुद्रास्फीति के प्रति,—चरित्रबल और लोकतन्त्र के प्रति। उन्होंने कहा कि मुद्रास्फीति आज चरमसीमा पर बढ़ती जा रही है। आज लोकतन्त्र जो है, वह खतरे में है। आज यहाँ पर चरित्रबल की कमी है। मैं माननीय बाबू जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं, कि सन् 1935 से कांग्रेस की कुर्सी पर बैठे रहे और अब माननीय श्री जगजीवन राम आज अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति, अल्पसंख्यकों और पिछड़े तथा कमजोर वर्गों की बात सदन में करना चाहते हैं। वे तीन साल तक जनता पार्टी की सरकार में रहे और अब कहते हैं कि पुलिस जो है, वह उच्छृंखल हो गई है, आज पुलिस के ऊपर कोई अंकुश नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस ज़माने में जो चुना हुआ विधायक या संसद सदस्य था, उसकी टोपियां उतार ली जाती थीं और वह बिहार, जिस बिहार में आग लगी हुई थी, उस वक्त हमारे माननीय लोकनायक जय-प्रकाश जी ने यह नारा लगाया था कि पुलिस वालो, सैनिको कोई आन्दोलन छोड़ो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चरित्रबल को ठीक करने का यही माध्यम है। आज एक तरफ कहते हैं कि आज लोकतन्त्र के आधार पर चरित्रबल को ठीक करना है और एक तरफ अब प्रशासन में आने के

बाद आप कहते हैं कि पुलिस वालों पर अंकुश नहीं लगा रहे हैं। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ, माननीय विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों से, कि क्या यही लोकतन्त्र का नतीजा है कि चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों से, चुने हुए संसद सदस्यों से जबरदस्ती इस्तीफा लिया जा रहा था—क्या वह लोकतन्त्र था ? गुजरात में, महाराष्ट्र में जब किसानों का आन्दोलन चला था, उस समय भी विधायकों को घेरने की प्रवृत्ति शुरू हुई। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से चरित्र बल का, इस प्रकार से लोकतन्त्र का यह नाजायज फायदा उठा कर के केवल राजनीति को पोलिटिकल स्टण्ट देने का रूप क्यों रचा जा रहा है ?

मान्यवर, अब मैं मुद्रास्फीति के बारे में अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ, तीन वर्ष के अभ्यान्तर में जनता पार्टी की सरकार, चाहे वह लोकदल की सरकार रही हो और चाहे भारतीय जनता पार्टी का सम्बन्ध रहा हो, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को पूरे देश के अन्दर प्रबल बहुमत के ज्वार के साथ दूसरी बार उनको जब सत्ता में बैठाया गया था, उस वक्त उनको विरासत में क्या मिला—साम्प्रदायिक विपन्नता, आर्थिक विपन्नता, एक दूसरे के भेदभाव को दूर करना—ये सारी चीजें उनको मिलीं। मान्यवर, मैं मुद्रास्फीति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुद्रास्फीति किसी भी देश के आयात और निर्यात पर निर्भर करती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1979 में मुद्रास्फीति पर आयात और निर्यात का जो असर था, वह 1980-81 में पड़ा। उस आधार पर 1978-79 में जहाँ आयात हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 6800 करोड़ रु० का हुआ था, वहीं 1979-80 में तेजी से बढ़ कर 8500 करोड़ रु० का हो गया और उस तरह से 1980-81 में जो आयात है, वह हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के ऊपर,

आयात के घाटे के ऊपर उसका प्रभाव पड़ने जा रहा है, जो कि संभवतः 11,000 करोड़ रु० का मालूम होता है। इसलिए मैं संशय व्यक्त नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुद्रास्फीति हमारे कण्ट्रोल में है लेकिन मैं इस माननीय सदन के बीच में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो 23 परसेण्ट मुद्रास्फीति थी, वह इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में घट कर 15 प्रतिशत हो गई है। लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूँ—कि वह आगे भविष्य में भी इस के प्रति सचेत रहे। तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से जनता पार्टी की जो आयात और निर्यात नीति थी, जिस में निर्यात कम हुआ था और जिस के कारण वह स्थिति पैदा हुई, हम भी जब तक अधिक से अधिक निर्यात करने की पद्धति को चालू नहीं करेंगे, तब तक चाहे तेल के मूल्य हों, चीनी के मूल्य हों, किसी भी वस्तु के मूल्य हों, वे नीचे नहीं आयेंगे क्योंकि ये सब आयात और निर्यात नीति से प्रभावित होते हैं ?

कृषि के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा गया है, मैंने देखा कि 1979-80 में कृषि का उत्पादन 2 करोड़ 30 लाख टन रहा, जो पहले के मुकाबले में काफी गिरा, लेकिन इस वर्ष, 1980-81 के मध्य में, हम देखते हैं कि इस फसली वर्ष के अन्दर लगभग 7 करोड़ 95 लाख टन कृषि का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है। इस लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो निर्देशन दिया गया है उसके आधार पर फसलों का जो उत्पादन होगा, उस का असर हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ेगा।

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। पहले जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार थी, उस के समय में 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था। हमारे बहुत से विद्वान साक्षी

[श्री महावीर प्रसाद]

यहां बैठे हुए हैं, चैंटर्जी साहब भी बैठे हैं—वे जानते हैं—हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, लेकिन समाजवाद कैसे आयेगा, जब तक किसी वस्तु का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे, जब तक हम भूमि और बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम समाज में वितरण नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसी लिए 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था और उन के बाद हमारी सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष 6 अन्य बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। इनके आधार पर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का जो प्रावधान हमारे यहां किया गया है, हमारे ग्रामीण अंचलों में, विशेष कर हमारे हरिजन, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों, गिरिजनों पर इस का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत हम ने 97 हजार 500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि रखी है, जिस में गरीबों और कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 70 करोड़ रुपये और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। इस से हम यह आशा रखते हैं कि छठी योजना के काल में हमारे हरिजनों, कमजोर वर्गों, गिरिजनों का विशेष उत्थान होने वाला है।

हमारी सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना का प्रावधान किया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत करीब-करीब 340 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, जिस से 80-90 करोड़ अतिरिक्त लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इस से यह बात साबित होती है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो संकेत दिया गया है कि आर्थिक विपन्नता को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जायगा,

उस में हमें अवश्य सफलता मिलेगी। इस के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद को फिर से सक्रिय किया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छा प्रयास है। इस से अल्प-संख्यकों, हरिजनों, गिरिजनों के मन में विश्वास पैदा होगा। मैं यह भी आशा करता हूं कि जो दुर्जन हैं, बदमाश हैं, जो राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व हैं, जो क्षेत्रीय आन्दोलन करने वाले हैं, जो क्षेत्रीयता लाने वाले हैं—ऐसे लोगों के साथ हमारी सरकार कड़ाई से पेश आयेगी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार भविष्य में इस से और अधिक काम करेगी और मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ेपन को आधार मान कर के जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में, जिन जिन वर्गों के लिये उचित हो, उन उन क्षेत्रों में परिवहन के साधन, रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो और चाहे अपने देश का कोई भी प्रदेश हो, इस का आधार मानना पड़ेगा। जब तक हम क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ेपन को आधार रेखा मान कर नहीं चलेंगे, तब तक देश का उत्थान नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव है, उस का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, many things have been claimed in this President's Address, and many things have been left unsaid. I think these things have been pointed out by quite a few speakers. But I do feel that the occasion of debating the President's Address should not be made the occasion to launch attacks on particular State Governments, because what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; and if we begin attacking various State Governments for their acts of omission and commission, it does not augur very well for the stature of the debate which there should be on the President's Address.

I am rather pained to say this, because a senior Member and a former Minister Mr. Asoke Sen utilized his entire time yesterday to make an attack on the West Bengal Government, and particularly on what he was trying to represent here as its educational policy which, according to him, has provoked a big agitation in Calcutta. I am not going to be provoked into discussing that now, except to say that I would welcome a proper discussion on educational policy at some suitable time.

I would like to know how many States really want that their children at the primary stage, upto Class IV, must be taught English. Particularly in the Hindi-speaking States I would like to know whether that is the policy they support. All that the West Bengal Government has said is that upto Class IV, the children should be taught their own language, their mother tongue; and after that only, from Class IV onwards English should be taught. It led to such a big hullabaloo. Anyway, I think the West Bengal Government has done a good thing. A politically-motivated campaign is going on against it. We need not discuss it here. We will discuss it on some other occasion.

Then comes the question of law and order. Law and order is pretty bad everywhere in the country. It is better that we do not, throw stones at each other except to try to understand that this law and order problem is basically a problem arising out of economic and social tensions—basically; and these economic and social tensions are not going to be reduced, are not going to be released or eased, in our opinion, by the kind of policies which the Government of India is following.

Somebody is joking there at the back, that about law and order, the only exception is West Bengal. Please listen to me. (*Interruptions*) On the 13th of February, there was a conference held in Calcutta, which is an annual affair. It is a conference held

to discuss the law and order situation in the whole of the eastern region. It is attended by the Army Chiefs, by the Police Chiefs, that is, Inspector General, Commissioner of Police and so on, as also the Chief Secretary and Home Secretary. And this conference of 13th February was presided over by the G.O.C.-in-C. of the Eastern Command, Lt. Gen. Vas. I quote the opinion of these people, sitting in this conference, from a Press report.

"The law and order situation in West Bengal has been described as 'by and large the best' in the country by the participants to the three-day Army-Civil Liaison Conference for the eastern region concluding here today.

A Defence Ministry spokesman told newsmen that the Conference noted in West Bengal, army help was not required nor sought to deal with any law and order situation during the past several years."

I don't say that law and order in Bengal is very good. Mr. Sukhadia had appealed. His appeal was directed to this side of the House as through we are responsible for the grave breaches of the law and order. But I do not know who have been burning trams and buses in the streets of Calcutta now. He should tell us about it.

Mr. Subroto Mukherjee, who is a leading light of the Ruling Party in West Bengal, in a statement, only three or four days ago, had said that out of every 10 bombs which were being fired, one bomb was thrown between the Congress people and the people supporting the Left Front and the other 9 bombs were thrown between different factions of the Congress Party. This is his own statement, not mine. So, let us be cautious about the things we say. But I would not here point it out except because I think it has a great significance, because all over the country, by and large, we should also be concerned about it and I had also referred to it in my earlier speeches. It is not good for

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the country that the Army should have been called in over and over again to maintain law order which the civil administration is incapable of doing. If this thing is pushed too far, it will have dangerous implications for the future of the country. I have said it now and I will go on saying. It is not good for the country; it is not good for the Army and we should think about it seriously what should be done.

There is a newspaper report regarding clash of arms and exchange of bullets and also the firing that has taken place on the borders of Bihar and U.P. over the borders between U.P. and Bihar, not between two foreign states—between the District of Balia on one side and the District of Bhojpur on the other. The U.P. police and Bihar police are firing at each other. Don't you know about this? This was in all the papers yesterday and day before yesterday. In this going to add some kind of a new dimension to what we have been seeing already in Assam and now in Gujarat? It is a serious matter.

So, as far as the Army is concerned, please, remember that the ranks of the Army, the *Juwans* of the Army overwhelmingly come from the families of farmers, peasants who cultivate the land; they are our *juwans*; and if the Government pursues policies which cause any acute discontent or unrest among the farmers, particularly with regard to remunerative prices, then it will be a difficult job to insulate them. Their sons and brothers who go into the Army are also feeling aggrieved on this account, because they are both farmers and soldiers.

I find from the Economic Survey a copy of which had just now been distributed to us that the foodgrains market, it seems to me is being gradually, slowly, surreptitiously handed over more and more to the private sector, to the private open market trading community. The Economic Survey has revealed some alarming facts. It says,

"It was decided that the minimum buffer stock which should be kept in the Government godowns should be 10 million tonnes" and by December 1980, the big stock that we used to have and about which we used to be very much satisfied had come down to 11.85 million tonnes whereas the minimum buffer stock should be 10 million tonnes. So, we have come perilously close to the minimum buffer stock. It is true that in 1979, there was drought and bad crop and all that. But 1980 has been a particularly good year, with an excellent monsoon and a bumper crop of 132 million tonnes is expected, and just at this time when the off-take from the public distribution system has also increased, particularly of rice, at that time we find that the stock are gradually dwindling and coming down. Why is it happening? Because of low procurement. The Government should spell it out. We do not get anything from this book. The Government, because of its budgetary deficit or its financial difficulties, or whatever it is, has decided—they are not telling us, they are not telling the country, because they have decided—to go slow on procurement. That means people are left more and more on the mercy of the open market and this is also the reason we find that there are more and more complaints coming from various states of less and less wheat being supplied to them for the Food for Work Programme. West Bengal has been complaining a lot because the quotas allotted to them are not being supplied. But I find in the *Economic Survey* that there is some clue to what is happening, or the secret behind it. Out of the 11.85 million tonnes we had up to December 1980 in stock we have only five million tonnes of wheat. And that is why less wheat is coming for the Food for Work Programme. So, I think the Government is hood-winking us in the sense that are now deciding for their own reasons—which they should spell out—to go slow on their procurement, not to hold so much grain in stock as they used to do, which inevitably means that

people will have to depend more and more on the open market and be at the mercy of profiteers and traders and less and less for the Food for Work Programme which was the only thing to sustain the poor people, the villagers, the landless agricultural labourers and to keep them alive. This is a very serious matter because the President's Address says, right at the end. This is the summing up, I presume of his whole Address:

"Hon'ble Members, from what I have outlined, it is clear that the country is over the hump, economically and socially. The damage caused to the national economy has been repaired to a large extent, agriculture is expected to reach record levels of production, and the law and order position is better. With unity of effort there are immense possibilities of sustained progress to build a just social and economic order."

This is what the President said, or he was made to say during his Address, that we are 'over the hump'. I would like to know how many people in this country really think that they are over the hump. I was just, for interest's sake, going through old newspapers. I find that the same Rashtrapatiji the Hon. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, speaking on the 25th of December, at Tirupati,—of course that was not the President's Address to the Houses and this was a statement he made himself—said, What did he say The President said that the difficult situation in the country was due to a few families enjoying the fruits of the toil of about 90 per cent of the population. These few families hoarded stocks of essentials and hide it and on that they thrive. Uneven distribution of wealth is the greatest menace and the economy in the country should not be in the hands of a few families. This is what exactly the President himself feels, which he had said on the 25th December—Mr. Stephen, on Christmas Day!—and on 16th February, of course, words are put

into his mouth. That is the convention. It has to be done, and he says that the country is over the hump. I do not know who has got feeling that they are all over the hump. Is it the minorities about whom Shri Jagjivan Ram spoke today? Do they feel that they are over the hump Or is it that they are being more and more discriminated against? Who is feeling that they are over the hump? Do the agricultural labourers feel that more land reforms will give them some land? I do not think that they feel that they are over the hump. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Ministers feel that they are.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Or is it the working classes or the public sector employees who feel that they are over the hump. New legislations and Ordinances are being brought in to do away with collective bargaining. Is it the middle class people who are shivering and shaking waiting for 5 P.M. on the 28th February to see what fresh dose is going to come from Mr. Venkataraman to put up the prices again?

I am surprised because here the other day during a calling attention, Mr. Shukla made a long statement about essential commodities and he never said a single word about the decision they had probably taken already which was announced yesterday in the Rajya Sabha that the quota of sugar from the ration shops is going to be cut down by almost half. He never said a single word about it. He spread a lot of sunshine stories about how the position is improving, etc. So, who is over the hump? Except for some black-marketeers who feel that the new year is giving them a chance to turn their black money into white money, they may feel they are over the hump; nobody else feels so. Therefore, it is impossible for us to support the Government's policies in the form of the President's Address.

About industrial relations, since Mr. Stephen is sitting here, I cannot avoid

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

saying it. We are all for the public sector. We are public sector-wallas; we are not private sector-wallas. We want the public sector to be strengthened. We want it to develop and grow. We want the private sector to shrink. But what is the Government doing? what is being done by the Government is to blow up industrial relations in the public sector completely. I do not know how you can run the public sector without the cooperation of the workers. It is not possible. If you adopt a policy by which the agreements you have signed with them in the past or any awards which have been given as a result of arbitration or by tribunals, the Supreme Court Judgements given in favour of the employees, are all to be subverted and bypassed by ordinances, this way you are only going to instigate more strikes in the public sector between the management and employees, that way the public sector can never prosper. Not only that. This example has naturally inspired the private sector people to do the same thing. If the Government can do it, why not Mr. Tata or the Birla? They will follow suit. This unfortunate tragedy which took place a few days ago in Jamshedpur where one of the oldest veterans of the trade union movement, a man respected by everybody in all walks of life and considered to be a sort of Mahatma, Mr. Kedar Das, died of injuries sustained through police lathi charge—this was because a strike of 10,000 contractors' labourers of whom the overwhelming majority are tribals and advasis was going on because Mr. Tata's management in TISCO is a refusing now to honour an agreement to which they were a party some years ago, that these contractors' labourers who are doing permanent types of jobs will be absorbed as regular employees. Mr. Tata is inspired by the example set by the public sector. If there is no sanctity of agreements, awards and judgments in the public sector, there is no reason; why Mr. Tata should observe them. This is a dangerous line you are embarking on

and I would ask you to desist from it. Otherwise, there would be severe industrial strike in the country.

Lastly, I must make some brief remarks about the performance of our Government or the representatives of our Government at the recent Non-aligned Ministers' Conference. That performance has been bitterly criticised and attacked by people ranging from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Their attack is, in this conference India should have gone the whole hog with those countries which were demanding that there should be an unconditional withdrawal of soviet troops from Afganistan or an unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and of course, the Super Powers so called should all be equated in the matter of the Indian Ocean. They are saying that the Indian Government should have had the courage to go with these people. My friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has raised here the question as to how many countries have followed India's example in recognising the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea and he said with a flourish that nobody has done it; So, India is completely isolated. It may be that nobody has done it, but a number of countries who used to recognise the Pol Pot regime have subsequently withdrawn their recognition to that regime of butchers and genocide-creators. That is the first step. For how long can people go on saying that they recognise neither Pol Pot nor Heng Samrin? So, there is a vacuum there. Whom are you to wait for? For Sihanouk to come from Peking! Well, it would not work, Mr. Swamy. But my criticism of the Indian Government is from the other angle altogether. I say that they did not take the stand which had to be taken, perhaps, in the conference. In order to preserve the unity of the conference or to prevent it from breaking up because some people were interested in breaking it up, some compromise might be necessary. I can understand that. But was there any reason why at

a suitable moment in that conference the representative of India, Mr. Rao, our Foreign Minister, could not make clear the independent stand and position of India on these questions? Why did he not do it? Later for the sake of a unanimous declaration or whatever it was, they might have agreed to something which did not correspond to our stand which we had taken all these years. But they never did that; they kept quite. And they have created a misunderstanding in the world because of that. Last Year, during the debate on the budget grants of the Ministry of External Affairs I had asked Mr. Narasimha Rao as to how was it that in the printed report of the Ministry from beginning to end the word 'Diego Garcia' did not occur anywhere. Mr. Narasimha Rao said that that was a mistake in printing and that we were very much concerned about Diego Garcia. What was there to prevent the representative of India from making his position clear in the conference? But later under pressure of many other countries we had to agree to giving up mentioning even Diego Garcia. But nothing had prevented us from making our stand clear there. Every country makes its own independent stand clear. Similarly, it has never been the stand of the Government of India—unless they are changing—now—that the only question about Afganistan is to get the Soviet troops out. There is nothing like this. Mrs. Gandhi from the beginning has said that it is not a simple matter; there are two sides to the question. Of course, we want foreign troops to go out. But there are other factors also which have contributed to it. Those also should be settled. Otherwise it is difficult to normalise. But this stand was never made clear. Why was it not made clear? Same is about Kampuchea. Therefore, now that the Government of India is Free from this non-aligned conference at least in its constraints for the time being, it should not hesitate to make its position clear on these points because we have got an independent position which is leaning neither to this side nor that side. In our own

national interest and in the interest of our own national security we have taken a certain stand. They should have adhered to that stand. Without making that clear they have just subscribed to this declaration in the name of preserving unity.

Therefore, Sir, we cannot support this President's Address which contains precious little and deliberately omits mentioning questions which are agitating the mind of everybody.

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support this Motion. The President's Address by convention is in the nature of a State of the Nation message to Parliament. The question to be considered is whether the state of the Nation has been honestly portrayed, whether any indication has been given as to the steps the Government proposes to take in the coming year, whether things are such as could give us a little bit of confidence and optimism looking forward and whether we can take pride and satisfaction about the achievements of the past. These are not exactly the achievements of a Government. If there have been achievements, those achievements, are of the people and the Nation. All of us are prone to approach matters from the party point of view but nevertheless, we will have at times to approach it from the national point of view also. If the nation, be it under whichever auspices, has achieved something, then, as representatives of the people, we will have to take pride about it and tell the people that this is the achievement and so we can take confidence for facing the problems ahead of us.

In this Address no tall claims have been made. The claim made is a very very modest one, and this is a point which I just wanted to emphasize. All that has been said is, we have repaired the damages to a certain extent, we

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are on the road to recovery and the nation is showing signs of recovery. These are the only claims that are being made. No tall claim is made that everything is achieved and that there are no problems remaining. The President has started with saying "Government have gone ahead with speed and determination to repair the damage caused to the national economy". In paragraph 5 he says "the domestic economy is also showing clear signs of recovery". Then, in paragraph 13 he says: "The economy is on the road to recovery, but there is no room for complacency."

Now I would put it to the House, whether or not it is an honest report to the nation that we are just on the road to recovery, the damages are being repaired and there are signs of recovery.

Much has been made about "hump". What exactly is meant by hump? It is not that everything has been achieved and we are on the top of Mount Everest. That is not what was meant. What was meant was, the nation was down somewhere, the nation was trying to move up relative to the position where we were, we have been moving up and we now say we are on the hump, relatively over the hump... (Interruptions) "on" and "over" are the same. It is moving up to the hump; it is relative, relative to what was, and it is a factual statement. This is very clear from the next statement that is coming in. "It is clear that the country is over and hump, economically and socially, the damage caused to the national economy has been repaired to a large extent, agriculture is expected to reach a record level of production and the law and order position is better." It is not said that the law and order position has been completely okayed. The law and order position is better, the agricultural production got on the record side, things are better and, therefore, socially and economically we are on the hump, hump related to 1979 and the beginning of 1980. From these

we have moved up to the hump.

This is a very modest claim to make, a very factual statement to make, and that is all the claim we have made. I know a little bit of English and I am not able to put in another word in place of "hump", which is the very proper word to be used with all its significance, and this is a perfectly well-known expression.

Then I come to the question whether factually there was damage which is the immediately next question. Now when we come to that question, of the Janata Party and all that, we make attack on them, not out of a sort of political achievement or as an accusation; that is irrelevant, because the people have made clear their verdict and so it is absolutely irrelevant and so I do not want to make that sort of attack. The relevant thing is what exactly was the state of the economy. If we have to make a comparison, we have to say what exactly the state of the economy under the Janata Government was. Is anybody quarrelling about it? Is there any taker in this very House for the so-called achievements or mis-achievements of the Janata Party? My friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said that the whole mess was created by the Charan Singh Government, its corruption ruined the whole thing. The point, therefore, is conceded that in 1980 when we took over, it was a miserable mess that we took over. But Shri Charan Singh has a different story to say on this matter. Shri Charan Singh says Shri Morarji Desai and his party ruined the whole thing, the economy was finished, to salvage the nation he took over and because of the terrible mess that was made of it, he could not make better of it. This is what he says.

Will CPM take it over? While speaking in the National Development Council, Shri Jyoti Basu said "we never supported the Janata Party and their policies, nor their rolling plan; we have never approved of it."

Shri Samar Mukherjee is present here. I remember that when he was speaking on the No-Confidence Motion in this House, he was much more critical, much more caustic and much more bitter about the Janata Government and its misachievements. He said "if you are going like this, your funeral is round the corner". Therefore, the CPM is not taking them over. I do not know whether CPI will. Therefore, the point that during the period of the Janata party rule everything collapsed stands undisputed. This is a fact which I have got to emphasise, only to emphasise the point that the task before the Government was heavy and the recovery was no easy job.

What is the position when we took over? Is it denied that the money supply had rocketed? Is it denied that during that period deficit financing grew sizeably in succession ruining the whole economy? Is it denied that the prices were spiraling? Is it denied that the law and order had collapsed? Is it denied that the industrial production had come down? Is it denied that the sugar stock we had left over had just evaporated and the sugar production had completely collapsed? Is it denied that the foreign trade was in the red? Is it denied that the coal and power and the cement production has completely collapsed and the national economy was in a near mess? Is it denied that in the foreign policy, where of course Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, I know, will deny, India became isolated and our image of an independent nation, of an independent mind projecting its independent stature was diluted and compromised? Is it denied? Nobody denies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The telephone was somewhat better.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is the way CPM approaches the President's Address. Even in that situation deteriorated as I reeled out the statistics the other day. From there,

what does the President's Address say? It says that there are some achievements—not much, but some achievements—and the achievements are spelt out in different areas. One is, there was a drought and the aftermath of drought. We have claimed that this Government made it a priority consideration that relief must be given and the position must be repaired and we have said, that we have accomplished the task successfully. This is a claim that we are making. Inflationary growth is not absolutely curbed but we have brought down the inflationary growth from 23 per cent to 15 per cent. We have claimed that in spite of the drought when we took over, because of the steps we took, the khariff crop has come up to a record level. We have claimed that the industrial production which has come down to .01 per cent has moved up to 10 per cent over January 1980. We have claimed that during this period....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you please repeat what you said?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes, it is here in the President's Address. I have just taken it out of that. It is not mine. I am just taking this out for your information because I knew you were making a speech without reading it. Therefore, I am just reeling out the figures to you. This is what is stated here.

Now, banks were nationalised which were due for nationalisation. We have claimed that the sugar production which had seen the nadir was attended to and the sugarcane production has recovered and we are sure that there will be better stocks of sugar and sugarcane for the coming year. We have claimed that in a very short period we formulated the massive Sixth Five Year Plan prospecting an investment dole of about a hundred thousand crores, of rupees, to be precise about Rs. 97,500 crores. This has been formulated within this turbulent period of one year. We formulated and put the document across, not the rolling business, but solely a substantial plan which says

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what we propose to do. We have claimed that power generation has gone up by 6 per cent, we have claimed that the coal production has gone up by 8 per cent, we have claimed that the railways started carrying the goods that are necessary to keep the national sinews all right, we have claimed that in 1980-81 the national income has moved by 6.5 per cent, we have claimed that the foodgrains, sugar, pulses, cotton, oil-seeds and a number of agricultural commodities have been granted higher price and to ensure the support price, a marketing organisation has been set up to give the agriculturists an assurance of a price to fall back upon. These are the claims that we have made, very humble claims, but these claims, we have just pointed out, are not of the claims of the Congress, not of the claims of Indira Gandhi, but of the claims of a nation which was able to come out from the valley into which it was thrown out and has moved out to this particular place to come on to the hum. This is the humble claim that we have made. I have not heard anybody disputing any part of these claims. I have read all the speeches and I found no controversy raised on this, no rebuttal was given on this. But friends on the other side went on to subjects which are absolutely irrelevant to the matter that we have now got. Now looking on to the future we have said what exactly we propose to do. Before that we have said that there are certain disturbing areas. Disturbing areas we have identified. We have told the nation things are not all right in certain areas. We have said that trade deficit is likely to increase because the oil prices are jumping up. This has been giving a deficit trend. It is likely to increase. This is a dark point which we have pointed out faithfully, honestly to the nation. We have told that although the agricultural production has gone up, in oil seeds we have got difficulty. Oil seeds production is not picking up.

This is an area which we have pointed out and which affects the price. We have pointed out this. We have pointed out to the nation that whereas the things available for the nation are limited, and has got to go round there is tendency of acquisitive demands being put up upsetting the national economic equilibrium. This is a tendency which has got to be clearly warned about. Otherwise, whatever be the improvement, economy cannot progress. This is an indication which the President has given to the Nation.

We have also underlined that the international economic situation is bad. We cannot remain in isolation. We cannot be in an oasis in an area of international economic anarchy. The United Nations Development decade has come to a complete naught. The result will be that the developing countries and the programmes will be affected to a considerable extent which will affect us also. Therefore, it is not as though we have not told the nation what are the dark clouds. We have told the nation what the condition was. We have told the nation what the nation has achieved in the course of this year, a very modest achievement just scaling up the steps down which we were thrown and we have come to the hump. We have told the nation that on the sky there are dark clouds which we would do better to take care of. Then with respect to these the steps what we propose to take we have delineated the steps. Each we have delineated.

There is the foreign trade deficit prospect before us. To deal with that we have emphasized, the export will have to come up. An Export and Import Bank has been set up to give credit to venture on the export side and idle capacity if it utilised for the purpose of export, export can come up.

I am aware of the position taken by my friends of the CPM front in the National Development Council saying that this emphasis on the

export is bad. We may agree to differ. On the export import side, export has got to be emphasised. Whatever be their view, we are emphasising that and we are taking steps for that.

Then we have stated that a strategy has been developed, evolved and is being implemented to give particular emphasis and support to the backward areas involved. For the backward Development institutional arrangement is being made.

For oil seeds we have told the nation—100 districts have been selected for intensive cultivation of oil seeds and two specific projects for Soyabean and groundnut development has been accepted and is being implemented. We have also told the nation that although there are difficulties, with this massive investment of the Five Year Plan, with emphasis to areas which are backward, to people who are backward, to sections which want our support and for development this Five Year Plan will give promise and with courage we will be able to face these problems which are here before us.

We have also told the nation that, as things are, we are programming for the irrigation projects to cover 40 million hectares of land so that agricultural production can increase. We have provided for Central assistance for special plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. For energy crisis, we have told the nation that this is an area where the highest attention is being given. Off-shore and in-shore explorations are being carried on in a very vigorous manner, that we are not going to depend entirely on the oil only and that other sources of energy are being investigated about. The emphasis is being given on that and a programme is being projected for saving up of the energy so that the nation may not remain starved.

These are the different proposals which we have put across, a factual

report to the nation, not an exaggerated thing, a very faithful report. It is not that tall claims have been made out. All that we have said is, the recovery is on the way. We are on the way to recovery. The damage is being repaired; there are signs of repairing. Nothing more is stated.

Many problems were stated here. We have been hearing the catalogue for quite a long time. Is it a surprise that we have got poverty? Is it a surprise that we have got our difficulties and tensions, social tensions, economic tensions, backwardness and all that? These are all there. There is nothing new in somebody saying that these are the problems. These problems have been there; these problems are there and these problems will continue to be there for some time more. Let there be no doubt about it. We do not make a claim that all the problems have been solved.

I just remind the House of the poem that inspired Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the poem that he kept on his table. It said:

"The woods are lovely, dark and deep; But I have promises to keep; and miles to go before I sleep; and miles to go before I sleep".

Does anybody say we have covered all those miles? We have still miles to go before we can sleep and miles to go before we can sleep. We have our problems and it is in a continuous effort that we are solving the problems. We are doing it in a democratic manner. The major problems before our country are tremendous. It is not a smaller matter to keep 650 million of our people together, of different castes and different religions, against all the social tensions, economic tensions and all that. It is not a small task. To keep them together by a democratic process is not a small task. And to take them on to the way of recovery and progress is not a small task. No military can do this; no police can do this. It is

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only the people's power which can do this. For that, one has got to accept the electoral verdict of the people. The acceptance of the electoral verdict of the people has got certain implications.

Looking back, there is everything for us to feel gratified—when I say that, I do not say, Congress alone—for the nation to be gratified. 60 years ago, we started on this huge pilgrimage and a revolutionary venture. In 1947, we became free from the British clutches. Pandit Jawharlal Nehru reminded us of our tryst with destiny and gave a call to redeem our promises, not fully but at least substantially. We are moving forward. Have we not moved forward since 1947? From 1947 to 1977, is it not a saga of progress? There are some black spots, of course. But have we not progressed at all? In 1947, we were born in a pool of blood, with communal tension and with the burden of refugee problem, with the shortage of foodgrains and everything. Have we not made a progress forward? Have we not built up our industrial structure? Have we not built up a community of managers, scientific know-how and all that in our country? Are we not today standing on our own legs? Are we not able to face any challenge that comes before us in our own limited manner? Have we not been able to keep our country together?

Many other countries have gone to pieces on the question of language and religion. Britain has got a small problem in Ireland of the Protestants and the Catholics. They have not been able to solve the problem as such. We, with all the different religions, with all the denominations, have been able to keep this country together and take the country forward. We have been receiving advices from our friends. Advices are very good. Communist friends have been advising from time to time. Jan Sangh friends have been advising from time to

time. The Swatantra people have been advising from time to time. Whatever was good, we have been receiving. Whatever was not acceptable to our conscience, we could not accept. But, looking back, we are not sorry for accepting the good that they proposed to us and for rejecting the proposals which were unacceptable.

We are now able to say that, compared to any other nation, our achievements are tremendous. When the problems are tremendous, they can only be solved by a huge political force. This problem has got to be solved. If you want to drag a log of wood, you have got to put an elephant at the job. An elephant can alone drag that log of wood. If you put a donkey to that, the donkey will collapse. The log cannot be dragged on. From 1947 to 1977, this huge elephant was at the task and we were able to carry the log forward. In 1977, some other animal was put to the task. The animal tried to carry it forward. But the animal was a donkey. The donkey collapsed. This thing could not be carried on. Therefore, the elephant is back here. (*Interruptions*). Now, we are trying to pull it up. I want to ask as to what is the responsibility of the opposition. As regards co-operation, is it something for bargaining? Is it the sort of co-operation? There are certain things which you may hold dear to your heart on which no compromises is possible. There are certain things which we hold dear to our heart, on which no compromise is possible. But the fact remains that the nation has given us the task of leading it across on the basis of the manifesto, we placed before the nation. Is it not your duty to the extent possible, to the extent it may not militate against your political convictions....

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Have you done anything on the basis of that manifesto?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did only one thing. I remained where I am. You contested on the basis of a manifesto, but you jumped out to somewhere else. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: As I have defected from the manifesto, we have to come out from your party (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Nadar, you have now formed a party. Let 65 crores of people come to you and hand it over. Then, we will say that we will follow you. Until then, you leave it with us. Let us carry on with that, therefore, I am saying, that democracy has got some rules of game and the problems of the country are tremendous and huge. The problems of the country have got to be solved. If you give the right to the people to select the leadership to solve the problem and once the leadership is selected, then, is it not your duty not to create road-blocks? I do not want you to come along with us and to give us a push which you are not willing. But is it not necessary that you should not put the road-blocks?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: A donkey can only give you a kick.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The donkey is braying and biting. That is what I am saying. The elephant is pulling. Let not the donkey bray and bite.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us leave it at that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is harping on that. He is holding that he is the donkey. I do not know. Now I am therefore saying that I am appealing to the entire nation that we are at a critical stage. The nation has got tremendous problems. The President has portrayed the problems before the nation and we have made an appeal for co-operation. Co-operation does not mean a bargaining table. We are going ahead with it. To the extent possible kindly do not create road-blocks as I have to go on with

the task of repairing the damage and take the country forward. There must be willingness on the part of everybody to co-operate with the task and there comes the opposition the judiciary comes in, the people at large come in, everybody comes in. Even the judiciary, when they approach a problem, they will have to see the problems of the nation. They are also part of the nation, functionaries of the nation. This sort of approach is what is necessary.

I remember that in 1977 when I stood up there and said: here is the co-operation from the Congress unconditionally, then the reply I got from this side was something to this effect: it is like the cat which had eaten up 999 mice and then going to Mecca for its meditation; I do not want your cooperation.

That is not the stand we have taken. We have taken the stand: this is a national task; we want everybody's co-operation. This cooperation must be translated into practice by realising the problems before the country and by finding out solutions for the problems and not by constructing the Government in its effort at solving the problems. No progress will be possible in an atmosphere of violence, no progress will be possible in an atmosphere of tension. Progress in a democratic set-up is possible only by a democratic, quiet transformation. It is this that is being disturbed by certain activities. To that extent, they will be impeding the progress of the nation.

17 hrs.

In conclusion, all I am saying is that this Address has brought to this Parliament a picture of the country that was, a picture of the country that has been, a picture of the country that is, and a promise that we can do better. It has brought the message that, whatever be the difficulties, the nation has got the capacity to grapple with those problems and an assurance

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that the nation will grapple with those problems. We wish to do that with your cooperation, if available; and if that is not available, we will do the task by ourselves and redeem our commitment to the people.

With these words, I commend the Motion for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are now discussing the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I rise to oppose the motion.

Before I begin to discuss the other points which are mentioned in the President's Address, I am constrained to mention something about the remarks which have been made by the hon. Member on the other side, Mr. A. K. Sen. I think, he is not here....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is a casual visitor to the House. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He made certain unsubstantiated, unfounded, malicious and motivated allegations against the Government of West Bengal. I am sorry that an hon. Member of the eminence of Mr. A. K. Sen and chosen to use this forum to malign a State Government: it is a matter of regret: he should not have taken that position at least in this House.

He mentioned about the situation in certain Universities. Before answering that, for the benefit of the House I should say what was the actual situation in the academic world in West Bengal during the period 1971 to 1977. It was complete anarchy; there was no examination, there was mass-copying, there was killing of the invigilators; absolute anarchy was prevailing in the university campuses...

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): My friends have been whipped yesterday evening;

I do not know by whom; I do not say, by Mr. Ashok Sen; maybe, by their Left Front Party.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: On the contrary, the Left Front Government there not only did bring about an improvement in the situation of anarchy which was prevailing there, but have brought about basic changes in the educational policy of the State. I only want to mention a few instances. They have introduced free education upto class XII. They have expanded the primary education to the farthest corners of the villages. Mid-day meal was introduced for the primary children. A question had been raised as to why English had been abolished by the new system of the Left Front Government. I say that it is contrary to the fact. This is a malicious propaganda; it is a false propaganda in the sense that at the primary stage of class I and II and upto class VI, that is upto primary stage of education, English should not be taught but, from Class VI, English is taught. As you know in almost all the States of India, at the primary stage, English is not taught. This is what the Government there wanted to do. Now a point has been raised that Sehj Path from Rabindra Nath Tagore had been banished. This is another falsehood. It was introduced by the U. F. Government and it was learnt by you. It was Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray who decided to take away the Sehj Path of Rabindranath Tagore. As a matter of fact, that Sehj Path is still in vogue. Five Lakhs copies of Sehj path has been distributed this year by the Left Front Government freely. Is it not a canard? Not only that. The Sehj Path has been printed by the West Bengal Government and has been distributed among the readers of West Bengal.

Therefore, it is a malicious propaganda; it is a canard. It is done deliberately. It is a politically-motivated propaganda to denigrate the Government of West Bengal. Now, I come to another point. *(Interruptions.)* He

has mentioned about the supersession of the universities. Do you know that these University Councils were not democratically elected and their term, their tenure was extended during the emergency. What the Left-front Government did was that they wanted to democratise the administration. I am not going into the details. That process of democratisation has an adverse effect on a group of vested interests so far as the academic life is concerned. Therefore it is only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches. Shri Asoke Sen had demanded a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. I would only say this. Would the Government agree to institute a commission of inquiry under this Act as to why there was a partisan attitude towards the Government of West Bengal in the matter of allocation of wheat and grains for food for work programme?

Sir, is it not known to you that the Chief Minister of West Bengal referred to the President of India that this dispute regarding allocation of food-grain under 'Food for Work Programme' dealt with by Rao Birendra Singh with a partisan attitude be referred to the Supreme Court of India under Article 143? Did the Government accept that? If the Government of India wants to institute an Enquiry Commission against a State Government would it agree to have that kind of Enquiry Commission in the matter of Madhya Pradesh government where Vidya Charan Shukla and Arjun Singh are fighting amongst themselves. Would they set-up an Enquiry Commission so as to find out how Mr. Tripathi was removed from the Cabinet on the alleged ground of sour milk? Would they allow to have an Enquiry Commission into the state of affairs and corruption in the governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat? (*Interruptions*).

So, my point is that you should advise your friend Mr. A. K. Sen not to make this kind of cynical remarks

on the Floor of the House.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now, Sir, I want to quote from the President's Address:

"In the thirteen months since assuming office, Government have gone ahead with speed and determination to repair the damage caused to the national economy by three years of drift and lack of direction.

Sir, the process of drift is still there. My allegation is that the drift which was started has not been arrested and further that you do not want also to arrest it because the way you have chosen is not capable enough to reverse the process of drift. Rather it will escalate the drift. You are following the same policy followed by the Janata government with regard to economy. The drift is continuing. You have admitted that inflation continues and it is today even at the rate of 15 per cent. The price curve has assumed an upward trend. Is it the way to arrest the drift. A huge deficit is looming large. Somebody assumes that it will be at least 50 per cent of the total permissible limit of deficit financing during the whole of the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

There are some other points which I would like to deal with. But, I could not deal with them, as I have got no time. I would like to point out that you cannot reverse this process of 'drift' unless much more radical measures are taken. Unfortunately, the Presidential Address does not refer to any such radical economic measures, which can bring about a reversal of the policy pursued by the Government, either on the fiscal or on the economic spheres. There is a mention of 'Direction' which has particularly been made in the President's Address.

Sir, what is this 'Direction'?

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The Direction is towards authoritarianism. The Direction is towards growing and mounting attacks on the trade union movement and the democratic rights of the people. The Direction is towards a policy which will erode the independence of the Judiciary. The Direction is,—what I would say in one word,—towards 'De Gaulism' and 'Paronism'. This is the Direction in which the Government is going. It is a dangerous direction indeed. The Direction is only towards 'Autocracy'. Your Direction is only towards attacking the fundamental rights and the civil rights of the people and their democratic rights. Yet, you speak about 'co-operation'? Mr. Stephen, a little while ago, waxed eloquent about this term 'co-operation'. How can you expect co-operation from us? We, on this side, are here to defend the interests of the working class and the peasants. Your policy is to attack their interests. How can we cooperate with your policy of attacking the interests of the working class and the peasants and the democratic forces of this country? How can you expect our cooperation with you on such terms? You have brought draconian measures like the National Security Act. How can you expect that we will be cooperating with you, when you have brought in such measures? You want to attack the rights of collective bargaining of the workers. You have brought in the LIC Amendment Bill. How can you expect our cooperation with you on such matters? We shall extend our cooperation to you only if you take any measures which will help the peasants and the working class of this country. Not otherwise.

I want to conclude by saying this.

If the Government takes up a policy which can really be beneficial for the working class and the down-trodden classes of this country to fight the forces of communalism, if the Government takes up a policy which will

take up firm position against the forces of disintegration and divisiveness and authoritarianism, which will help the unity and the integrity of the country, then, we will extend all our cooperation to the Government. They should take to such measures which can entitle them for such types of cooperation from the Opposition.

Unless that is done, it is futile to make this kind of appeal from that side of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramswaroop Ram.

There are a number of hon. Members from the treasury benches who want to speak on this. Please confine yourself only to five minutes.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : पांच मिनट में कैसे होगा ? हम को पहले समय मिलना चाहिए था । चेयर की गलती से नहीं मिला तो उस के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत है उस का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ । समर्थन सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मैं ट्रेजरी बेंच का सदस्य हूँ, बल्कि समर्थन इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है उस में देश के लिए नई दिशा का निर्देश देने की कोशिश की गई है । राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को मुख्यतः 6 खण्डों में बांट कर अध्ययन करेंगे तो माननीय विरोधी दल के सदस्य यह महसूस करेंगे कि राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण देश को नई दिशा देने की दिशा में बहुत ही उचित निर्देश है । पहला है समाज का अत्यन्त गरीब वर्ग जिसे हरिजन एवं आदिवासी कहते हैं, उसकी आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प लिया गया है । दूसरा है मंहगाई सौंपने के लिए सतत कदम उठाया गया है । तीसरा है जनता पार्टी की प्रतिक्रियावादी सरकार जिस के शागिर्द ये भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और

सी पी एम के लोग, उस के द्वारा पैदा की गई अव्यवस्था को पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त कर शान्ति व्यवस्था को कायम करना । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सी पी आई ने कभी जनता पार्टी को सपोर्ट नहीं किया । सी पी आई जनता पार्टी के साथ कभी नहीं थी । हाउस में आने से पहले इतना बोध उन को होना चाहिए ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : शास्त्री जी, मुझे बहुत कम समय मिला है, आप बैठिए । मेरा पांच मिनट का समय तो इसी में चला गया । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

चौथा है आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करना । पांचवां है किसानों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजना बनाना और छठा है पंचशील पर आधारित वैदेशिक नीति का अनुसरण । इन छः खण्डों में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को बांट कर देखेंगे शास्त्री जी तो पाएंगे कि इस से बढ़िया दिशा-निर्देश और दिया ही नहीं जा सकता था ।

मैं पहले प्वाइंट की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि आज समाज का वह गरीब वर्ग जिसे हरिजन और आदिवासी कहते हैं, उस की आर्थिक स्थिति काफी गिरी हुई है । आज आप उन गांवों में जाइए जहां हरिजन और आदिवासी रहते हैं तो उन की आर्थिक दशा और उन का रहन सहन देख कर आप यह पता नहीं कर सकते कि यह मनुष्य के रहने का घर है या पशु के रहने का घर है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के कुशल नेतृत्व के अन्दर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो चला उस के अन्दर हम यह दावा तो नहीं करते कि हमारी सारी की सारी समस्याएं हल हो गईं लेकिन उस से हमारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के अन्दर यह भावना जरूर पैदा हुई कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व वाली

सरकार ही ऐसी सरकार है जो उन की दशा में सुधार ला सकती है और उन की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन ला सकती है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव आप के माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूं । मैं यह चाहूंगा कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हरिजन और आदिवासियों को जो जमीन दी गई थी और लोक दल तथा प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों वाली सरकार जिस में अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी वगैरह थे, के जमाने में उन की वह जमीन जो जहां तहां छीन ली गई थी उन को पुनः उस पर बसाने की कोशिश की जाय । हम बिहार की सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के मातहत बिहार सरकार 7 लाख गरीब हरिजनों को हजारों एकड़ जमीन बांटने की कोशिश कर रही है । लेकिन मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हरिजनों को सिर्फ जमीन देना ही काफी नहीं है । उन को जमीन अवश्य दी जाय और इस काम को वह अपना प्रथम कर्तव्य समझ कर करें । लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ उन की शिक्षा की गारंटी भारत सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और प्रत्येक प्रखण्ड में तहसील लेवल पर एक आवासीय विद्यालय हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के पढ़ने के लिए बनाए । जब तक हरिजनों में शिक्षा नहीं आएगी तब तक उन के आर्थिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन नहीं आ सकता ।

आप ने उन को 14 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन नौकरियों में दे रखा है । मैं फर्छ के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हरिजन जो पशु की जिन्दगी बिता रहे थे उन के लिए इंसान की जिन्दगी बिताने का एक माहौल इस सरकार ने पैदा किया है । आज जगजीवन राम जी बोल रहे थे तो आंसू बहा रहे थे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप हरिजन, मुसलमान, दलित कमजोर वर्ग के नेता बनने का ख्वाब क्यों देख रहे हैं ? आप को हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजन, हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासी, हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान और हिन्दुस्तान के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग समझ गए हैं कि श्री जगजीवन राम हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

हरिजन नेता हैं जो घड़ियाली आंसू के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं बहाते। बाबूजी, शब्दों से क्रान्ति नहीं होती है, व्यवहार से क्रान्ति होती है। शब्दों से समाजवाद नहीं आता, व्यवहार से समाजवाद आता है। हमारी सरकार, जिस को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का कुशल नेतृत्व प्राप्त है, शब्दों से नहीं, व्यवहार से क्रान्ति लाना चाहती है।

जहां तक महंगाई का सम्बन्ध है, इस को रोकने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाए गए हैं। जिस दिन हमारी सरकार बनी और बजट पेश किया गया श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा था कि देश में महंगाई ज़ोरों पर है, और जब महंगाई पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए डी. आई. आर. को लागू करने की बात आई तो तमाम अपोजीशन में बैठे हुए लोग, चाहे वे रामावतार शास्त्री जी हों या श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस हों, बाजपेयी जी हों या सतीश अग्रवाल जी हों—सभी ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर्स और होर्डर्स के पक्ष में इस हाउस से निकल कर चले गए थे और आज कहते हैं कि महंगाई नहीं रुकती है। ये गाल भी फुलाना चाहते हैं और हंसना भी चाहते हैं एक तरफ ब्लैक-मार्केटीयर्स को सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ चाहते हैं कि महंगाई भी रुके। महंगाई रोकने के लिए आप को कोआपरेशन की भावना पैदा करनी होगी।

जहां तक अराजकता की बात है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं यह किस की देन है? अनुशासनहीनता किस की देन है? जगह जगह हरिजनों को जलाने की आदत किस ने डाली? यह आदत चरणसिंह जी ने डाली, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने डाली और आज कहते हैं कि अराजकता है। अराजकता तो जो आपने पैदा कर दी उस को सुधारने में हम लगे हुए हैं।

अपोजीशन के लोग कहते हैं कि तीस वर्ष में क्या किया गया और ढाई वर्ष में क्या

किया गया लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी महल को बनाने में सैकड़ों वर्ष लगते हैं लेकिन उस को गिराने, उस को बर्बाद करने के लिए दो दिन ही काफी होते हैं। तीस वर्ष में हमारी सरकार ने जो देश को अनुशासन दिया था, जो देश की आर्थिक नीति मजबूत की थी, उस को इन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया। यह देश जो पी. एल. 480 के गेहूं पर पलता था उस को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व ने खाद्यान्न के मामले में स्वावलंबी बनाया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह आप की देन थी? आप ने तो ढाई वर्ष में इन चीजों में चिनगारी ही लगाई है। फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि हम ने कुछ नहीं किया? यह देश हमारा है और इस देश के रहने वालों को कांग्रेस पार्टी की हुकमत प्यारी है न कि चीन के दलाल सी पी एम या रूस के दलाल कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की हुकमत।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : माल चाभें ये और दलाल हम को बतायें।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के कुशल नेतृत्व में हम ने सभी चीजों को भले ही पूरा न किया हो लेकिन कुछ चीजें जरूर हासिल की हैं। औद्योगिक गतिविधियों में 1979 के मुकाबले 1980 में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है तथा हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय 6.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी से भाषण पढ़ाया गया है, यह हकीकत नहीं है, उन्होंने खुद भाषण दिया है और सारी बातें सोच समझ कर रखी हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं, आप जानते हैं कि किसानों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। आपने देखा कि जो किसान इनके साथ थे, वे किसान अब

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में आस्था रखते हैं। मध्यम वर्गीय किसान, लघु और सीमांत किसान जो हैं उन्होंने दूर-दूर कस्बों से आ कर कहा कि जो विरोधी दल किसानों को बरगला कर अपनी रोटियां सेंकना चाहते हैं, इन्दिरा जी आप घबराओ मत, सारे हिन्दुस्तान का किसान इंदिरा गांधी के झण्डे के नीचे है। अब तो आपकी आंख पर जो परदा पड़ा हुआ है वह खुल जाना चाहिए। निकट भविष्य में एक करोड़ 40 लाख हैक्टेंयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में की जाएगी।

चूंकि आप अब मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त करने के लिए कह रहे हैं इसलिए मैं अपनी बात न कह करके नान-अलायन-पालिसी जो कि जनता पार्टी और लोकदल सरकार की बैंड वरफारमेंस के कारण कमजोर हो गई थी उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस दिशा में हमारी वर्तमान सरकार ने उचित दिशा दे कर फिर से उसको सशक्त बनाने का प्रयास किया है और इसकी अभिव्यक्ति अभी नान-अलायन-कंट्रीज के फारेन मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस में हुई है। आज दक्षिण पूर्व और मध्य एशिया में सुपर पावर की वजह से एक तनाव की स्थिति बनी हुई है, उसको कम करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की तटस्थता की नीति से जो गति आई है, उसकी वजह से आज महान शक्तियों को हिन्दुस्तान की परराष्ट्र की नीति की तरफ सोचने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है।

अन्त में सभापति जी कुछ सुझाव मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड बनाइए, जिसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधि, इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रतिनिधि, एग्रो-लेबर के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हों, जिस से एक राष्ट्रीय सूची तैयार हो जाय और हमें पता चल सके कि फलों जगह किस भाव से चीनी मिल रही है और

चावल कैसे मिल रहा है। दूसरे यह कि देश के सभी प्रखण्डों में हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिए हाई स्कूल तक एक आवासीय विद्यालय बनाया जाय और जो बच्चे पढ़-लिख कर निकलें, उन्हें जाब की गारण्टी दी जाय। तीसरे यह कि प्रशासन व्यवस्था में नये सिरे से आमूल परिवर्तन लागू करें, क्योंकि देश का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, जो इण्डिया-किंग्डम-कमीशन पर आधारित है, वह सारे प्रोग्रेसिव मेजर्स को लागू करने में बाधक है।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का समय दिया। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लहाख) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर हो रही चर्चा में हिस्सा लेते हुए, इसके समर्थन में कुछ बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूं। इससे पहले कि मैं अपने स्टेट की तरफ जाऊं, मैं प्रेजिडेंट एंड्रस पैरा-2 में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। 13 महीने के जनता शासन में जो भी डेमिज या गड़बड़ी की हुई थी जो कुछ भी हमें लीगेंसी में मिला, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से सदस्यों ने फीगर्स के साथ अपनी-अपनी बातें रखी हैं। जो एक हकीकत है तो मैं इन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने अभी जो कहा, जिसके बारे में मुझे अफसोस भी होता है, लेकिन वे इस वक्त संसद में मौजूद नहीं हैं, अगर वह होते तो अच्छा होता। उन्होंने किसान और ग्राम्स फोर्सेस को आपस में मिलाने की कोशिश की और कहा गया कि किसान अगर नाराज हो तो फौजी भी नाराज हो सकता है क्योंकि अक्सर फौजी जवान किसान घराने से ही सम्बद्ध हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद यह उनकी काम्यूनिस्ट टैक्टीक्स हो सकती है। हमारे

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

फौजी जवानों को पोलिटिक्स में लाने के लिए इशारतन जोड़ा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ यह काबिले-अफ़सोस है। हमारे फौजी जवानों का ऐसी पोलिटिक्स में कोई इण्टरेस्ट नहीं है, वे सिर्फ अपने मुल्क के डिफेंस करने में इण्टरेस्ट रखते हैं। मुझे बहुत अफ़सोस है कि इस तरह की बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं।

अब मैं अपने स्टैंट की तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप को मालूम ही है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर एक बहुत ही सेन्सिटिव स्टेट है। हमारे दोनों तरफ दो होस्टाइल मुल्क हैं—एक तरफ चाइना है और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान है। इन दोनों के काल्युजन में हम चारों तरफ से घिरे हुए हैं, खसूसी तौर पर मेरी अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी है जिस का कोई 37 हजार स्ववायर किलोमीटर एरिया चाइना के इल्लिगल-आक्यूपेशन में है। और उसी के अन्दर से उन्होंने सड़कें बनाई हैं। यह बात सब को पता है कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना के दरमियान कराकुरम-हाई-वे हमारे काश्मीर से हो कर बनी है। इस से हमारे मुल्क के लिए बहुत खतग बढ़ा है।

17.36 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair].

आपने पहले भी समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा और आज भी इस एबान में कुछ बातें उठाई गई हैं कि कराची (पाकिस्तान) में चीन की सहायता से नेवल-बिल्ड-अप हो रहा है। और इस काम के लिए कराकुरम-हाई-वे के थ्रू फौजी सामान का मूवमेण्ट हो रहा है—इस तरह से इस सड़क का इस्तेमाल फौजी परपज के लिए हो रहा है। मेरो इत्तिला के मुताबिक पिछली गर्मियों में एक हाइली-ट्रेण्ड—पाकिस्तानी-ब्रिगेड,

जो कि “माउण्टेनियर्स-वार-अफ़ेअर्स” में बहुत एक्सपर्ट है और मोस्ट-माडर्न हथियारों से लैस है, उस को लद्दाख सैक्टर में डिप्लाय किया गया है, जिसके एडवाइजर, चीनी फौजी अफसर हैं। हमारे लद्दाख के लिए लाइफ-लाइन है। श्रीनगर और लेह के दरमियान रास्ता है, उस के पार उन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी लॉन्ग-रेंज गन्ज डिप्लाय की हैं, हमारी सड़कें उनकी गन्ज की रेंज में आती हैं। ऐसी हालत में हमारे जम्मू और काश्मीर में किसी भी तरह की इन-स्टेबिलिटी का होना मुनासिब नहीं है। आपने पढ़ा होगा, पिछले कई महीनों से वहां पर हालात ठीक नहीं हैं। हमारे लद्दाख में पिछले ढाई-तीन महीनों से काफी टरमायल और एजीटेशन रहा। इस लिए रहा कि वहां हमारी कोई भी सुनने वाला नहीं था और सुनते इस लिए नहीं थे कि हमारे लोगों ने रूनिंग नेशनल कांफ्रेंस को वोट नहीं दिया था। इसी तरह अब वह टरमायल जम्मू में शिफ्ट हो गया है। कल की ही बात है, वहां पर लोगों ने अपने मसायल, अपने लोगों की जो प्राबलम्ब थीं, उन की तरफ सरकार की तवज्जह दिलाने के लिए पीसकुल डिमाण्डेशन किया, जलूस निकाला। जलूस पर सब से पहले तो हायर्ड गुण्डाज के थ्रू पथराव कराया गया, उस के बाद सेक्रेटिरियट के सामने पुलिस ने अग्धा-धुन्ध लाठी चार्ज किया। पुलिस ही नहीं, बल्कि जो सरकार के मुलाजिम हैं, उन्होंने डिविजनल कमिश्नर और चीफ सैक्रेटरी के सामने, हम समझते हैं कि उन की डायरेक्शन में, डिमान्डेट्स पर पथराव किया और पोलिटीकल नारे कसे। इस के नतीजे के तौर पर अपोजीशन के बहुत सारे लेजिस्लेटर्स वहां पर ज़ख्मी हो गये, बहुत से एक्स-लेजिस्लेटर्स ज़ख्मी हो गए, यहां तक कि एक वर्कर के ऊपर से चीफ मिनिस्टर की गाड़ी चला कर ले गये, जिस का नतीजा है कि उस की टांगों में फ्रैक्चर हो गया।

तो वहां पर ये डिक्टेटोरियल शासन चला रहे हैं और जैसा डेमोक्रेसी में होता है वहां पर कोई आवाज उठाने की इजाजत नहीं है। लिहाजा मेरी सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह गुजारिश है कि इस तरफ फौरन तवज्जह दें और खास कर कल लाठी चार्ज हुआ है और उस में कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली के एक सीनियर मेम्बर, श्री मोती राम भेंगड़ा बुरी तरह जखमी हुए हैं, उन को निशानदेही कर के पिटाई की है, उन सब बातों को सरकार ध्यान में रखे। अपोजीशन के जो लेजिसलेटर हैं या कोई वर्कर हैं, उन को निशाना बना कर चुन चुन कर गुण्डों के जगिए उन की पिटाई की गई है।

एक बात और मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। पिछली 16 अगस्त को हमारे जम्मू व काश्मीर में एक वाकया पेश आया मुरादाबाद के जो इंसीडेंट्स हुए थे, उन का वहां पर भी रीएक्शन हुआ। इस पर सरकार ने अमन कमेटी बनाई जिसमें कुछ अपोजीशन के लोगों को भी शामिल किया गया ताकि वह वहां पर लोगों को जा कर समझाये। उस में जनता पार्टी अपोजीशन ग्रुप के लीडर श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबली एम० एल० ए० को भी बुलाया। वे वहां पर गये। वहां पर कोई डिमान्सट्रेशन नहीं हो रहा था। वे डी० सी० के साथ खड़े थे और लोगों को समझा रहे थे। दूसरी तरफ से पुलिस ने उन अफसरों के सामने ही अपनी राइफल उठा कर उन पर निशाना किया और गोली उन के कन्धे में लगी। वे आल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट में पिछले तीन, चार महीने रहे और अब सेहतयाफ़ता हो कर वहां पहुंचे हैं। उन की जबानी आप वहां की स्थिति के बारे में सब कुछ जान सकते हैं। आप ने प्रेस में भी पढ़ा होगा कि अपोजीशन का जो कोई वोकल होता है, उस को खास निशाना बना कर गुण्डों

के जरिए पीटा जा रहा है या फिर पुलिस के जरिये उस को गोली का निशाना बनाया जाता है।

लद्दाख में मेरे साथ भी यही वाकया पेश आया। वहां पर मुझे गोली का निशाना बनाने की कोशिश की गई हालांकि उस वक्त मैं वहां पर लोगों को हटाने के लिए, उन को समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा था।

समापति महोदय : आप यह बताइए कि कम मे कम आप और कितना समय लेंगे।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं मुहत्तसर में अर्ज करूंगा। जम्मू काश्मीर में अपोजीशन के जो लोग हैं “उन को परेशान कर रखा है। अब्दुल गनी लोन, जो पीपुल्स पार्टी के चेयरमैन हैं और जनता के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव भी हैं, उन को काश्मीर में बाजार में पकड़ कर पीटा गया और उन का मुंह बन्द कराया गया। कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि वहां कोई अपनी बात न कह सके। वहां पर डेमोक्रेसी को फंक्शन नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है और कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि अपना डाइनेस्टिक रूल वहां पर जारी रखा जाए। हमें शेख साहब से दिल्ली में बात करने का मौका मिला था। लद्दाख के इसू पर जब उन से कहा गया कि हमारे मसले हल करो, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं आपको बंधक नहीं रख सकता, आप जहां जाना चाहें, जा सकते हैं। आप लोगों को पकड़ कर नहीं रखूंगा। शेख साहब जैसे यह भूल गये हैं कि हम भी उसी जमीन पर पैदा हुए हैं, हम भी उसी स्टेट में पैदा हुए हैं। वे कौन होते हैं हमें यह कहने वाले कि इधर जाओ या उधर जाओ। वे भी वहां पर पांच साल की टर्म के लिए हैं और हम भी और हम सब बराबर के हकदार हैं। वे कोई हमेशा के

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

लिए सारी जमीन और आसमान के मालिक तो नहीं बन बैठे हैं। डेमोक्रेसी में आज वे पावर में हैं, ठीक बात है लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि वे हमें ऐसी बात कहें कि जहां चाहो, वहां चले जाओ। ऐसी बातें जो वे करते हैं, तो उन की इन बातों पर मुझे अफसोस होता है।

इसी तरह से यहां पर जो हमारे साथी हैं मैं उनके बारे में भी कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं और इस एवान के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। ये बातें हमारे प्वाएंट आफ व्यू से बहुत इम्पार्टेंस रखती हैं। वे हमारे साथी इस वक्त यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं। अगर इस वक्त वे यहां होते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। वे हमारे इस एवान के मेम्बर हैं। उन फारुक साहब को नेशनल कान्फ्रेन्स पार्टी के लीडर के लिए नोमिनेट किया गया है। उनकी जवानी कुछ बातें साफ हमारे सुनने में आ रही हैं। उन्होंने 1953 की बात की है। उन्होंने ...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : अगर जनाव यही बात है तो मुझे अफसोस हो रहा है। आखिर में मैं इन्हों शब्दों के साथ प्रेजीडेंट का जो एड्रेस है उसको सपोर्ट करता हूं।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President subject to 21 amendments which I have moved in the House.

The President has been pleased to remark that there is no room for complacency with respect to the state of our economy. Indeed the rate of inflation has been reduced from 23 per cent to 15 per cent. No doubt, agriculture is expected to reach record levels of production. There is no denying of

the fact that industrial production in 1980-81 is expected to increase by 4 per cent as compared to the negative growth last year. We must also admit that despite the difficult world situation the Government has been able to maintain the availability and the supply of crude oil and successfully tap the various alternatives. All these and many others are not small achievements. But the fact also remains that though the rate of inflation has been reduced the inflation continues. That is the stark reality of the situation. Nobody today thinks of lowering the prices. But at least there should be stabilisation of prices so that there is no erosion of income. However, I must respectfully submit that the President's Address is a recognition of the dismal failure of the Government at least in the matter of stabilisation of prices. We wish well to the Government in this respect because the success of the Government will be resulting in lessening the hardship of the people. But I am constrained to remark that the policies adopted by the Government are such that they give greater spurt to prices. An increase in the prices of coal, iron and steel and several other items, accelerates the cost push inflation. Sir, the Government also indulges in a spending spree which further aggravates the situation. I may point out that the Government consumption expenditure which was at the level of Rs. 3605.9 crores in 1976-77 has now reached the high staggering figure of Rs. 5031.6 crores in 1980-81.

This shows the spending spree. These are figures relating to the Government consumption expenditure. I have not quoted the earlier figures, because of the paucity of time at my disposal, but they will show a higher annual rate of Government consumption expenditure, as distinct from the development expenditure.

Indeed the industrial production may rise by about four per cent in 1980-81, in contrast to the decline of 15.5 per cent in 1979-80, but then the revival which has come only from mid October 1980 has to be maintained,

and for that we need very congenial industrial relations. Unfortunately, however, there is labour unrest. In the matter of labour unrest, the opposition also owes a great duty to the nation by offering proper and constructive co-operation. At the same time, the ruling party has also to see that the aspirations of the labour, the legitimate aspirations of the labour, are also fulfilled in the national interest.

There is hardly any necessity to stress this in view of the fact that there is a growing deficit in the balance of trade position. We are told that agriculture is expected to reach a record level of production. But I submit that what is achieved is far below the requirements. The starkness of the situation is that the *per capita* not availability per day of essential articles of consumption has been going down very sharply and suddenly. In the case of cereals in 1979 we had a *per capita* net availability per day in grams of 435.4 which has gone down in 1980 to 383.6 grams.

India is a developing country. So, the problem here is the maximum utilisation of our resources and a concerted effort for the necessary growth in our economy, in our agricultural and industrial production. This is also the case with respect to pulses and food-grains, both in the matter of their not availability and in their procurement. Because of the paucity of time at my disposal, I refrain from giving all those figures, which are very widely known and are also there in the Economic Survey that has been laid on the Table of the House.

I am constrained to remark that though there is no dearth of words championing the cause of the minorities, the Muslims and the weaker sections; yet the stark reality of the situation is that these words have not been translated into practice. We are assured, the Muslims are assured, other minorities are assured, of adequate participation in Government services, in administration. But there is no time-bound programme. There

are hardly any steps indicated here to improve the dismal participation of the Muslims and other minorities in the administration. Very recently, a high-power committee on Muslims and other minorities submitted its interim report to the Government. I will not go into all the recommendations of that Committee. One of the recommendations which is reported in the press was that the Government should come forward and see to it that adequate representation is granted to the Muslims in the Boards of Directors of the banks, other corporations and public sector undertakings and so on. Very soon after the presentation of this Report, an opportunity did come to the Government of appointing new members as Directors of the nationalised banks, and one is sad to find that the recommendation of this Committee appointed by the Government was only observed in breach. Not only that. Even on the floor of this House we were pleading for our adequate representation in the police and the CRPF. One well meaning officer in Andhra Pradesh issued a Notification saying that out of 155 vacancies from Hyderabad in the Central Reserve Police Force, at least 46 Muslims will be appointed. And what happened? That well meaning officer was taken to task and action has been taken against him. There are therefore, contradictions in what is being said and what is being done.

Sir, I will run through various other points. Take the question of the riots that are taking place unfortunately. Very disturbing trends have come up during the recent days. I do not here want to make a political speech saying that it was during the Janata regime—though the fact was that it was during the Janata regime—that communal and partisan attitude infiltrated even into the police force so much so that in Jamshedpur the BMP and the police there refused the orders to fire upon the rioters. Even in Aligarh at Manek Chowk, the PAC and the police force refused to fire on the rioters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the time now to conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will try.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute more. You please finish it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Take the question of slanted versions that are given by the police themselves. In this House I raised the question that the PTI gave out the news of 15,000 bombs recovered from a Lucknow mosque. The Minister for information told the House....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I may continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You please conclude now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Chairman, when I pointed this out, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting said that the PTI news is based on police briefing. And here is a letter from the hon. Home Minister saying that the police never said so. This is how the different wings of the Government work at cross purposes.

I will conclude by referring to the unfortunate closure of the Aligarh Muslim University. I urge upon the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and use her good offices so that the University is opened as early as possible.

There is also a need for a high level. Central probe in the spirit scandal which has rocked Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Finally, I must say that in view of the persistent defiance of world opinion by the Zionist State of Israel, the Government must come forward with greater sanctions against this Zionist State of Israel. The Israeli Consulate in Bombay must be closed immediately.

With these words, I thank you.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the debate on the Motion of Thanks is over to-day and the Prime Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow after Question Hour. Calling Attention will be put down tomorrow after the disposal of the Motion of Thanks.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWELFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to present Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag): I had given notice. I belong to the party that is ruling in Jammu and Kashmir. Since certain questions have been raised on the floor of this House, I may be given some time to reply to those questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up half-an-hour discussion.

18.02 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SUPPLY OF POWER FROM DVC TO CALCUTTA

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बंगलूर) :
सभापति महोदय, डी वी सी योजना का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। हमारे महान नेता, दूरदर्शी नेता, स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू, श्रीकृष्ण सिंह और विधानचन्द्र राय ने

बंगाल और बिहार की समृद्धि और खुशहाली की एक कल्पना की थी। उसी कल्पना को साकार करने के लिए, उसको मूर्त रूप देने के लिए आजादी के तुरन्त बाद 1948 में डी वी सी की स्थापना की गई थी।

हमें दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस उद्देश्य से डी वी सी की स्थापना की गई थी, उस उद्देश्य को पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है और डी वी सी की व्यवस्था में कुछ कमियाँ आ गई हैं। हमारी सरकार इस स्थिति से अवगत है और हमारे मंत्री महोदय को इन सारी बातों की जानकारी है। गत अक्तूबर में उनका जो वक्तव्य अखबारों में देखने को मिला था, संसद में प्रश्नों के उत्तर में और अपने मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति में सदस्यों को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा, उसमें उन्होंने इस बात का संकेत दिया कि डी वी सी में टेकनिकल, लेबर और इंडस्ट्रियल मैनेजमेंट का परफार्मेंस अनसैटिसफैक्टरी रहा है। गत अक्तूबर में दिये गये अपने वक्तव्य में उन्होंने बार-बार वहाँ के लोगों को चेतावनी दी कि जो भी इंडस्ट्रियल अनरेस्ट है, जिस के कारणों को सरकार ने आइडेंटिफाई किया है, उसको दूर किया जाये। सब को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वहाँ पर विद्युत-उत्पादन के लिए सदाभावना के वातावरण का अभाव है।

लेकिन यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि यद्यपि हमारे देश में दुनिया के किसी भी देश के मुकाबले में अच्छे से अच्छे अभियंता और प्रशासक हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हम डी वी सी के कल—पुर्जों को ठीक नहीं कर पाते हैं, उनकी मरम्मत नहीं होती है, उनका रख-रखाव नहीं होता है और हम उनका सुधार करने में असमर्थ हैं। यह कैसा विरोधाभास है, इस पर हम सब को सोचना है। इस स्थिति में बिहार की

आर्थिक प्रगति में अवरोध पैदा हो रहा है और उससे रिजनल इम्बैलेंस हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि उनके टाइम-बाउंड एक्शन प्रोग्राम के अनुसार डी वी सी की दशा कब तक सुधरेगी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ पर कब तक इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के अनुसार बिजली का उत्पादन होगा।

सैट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एथारिटी द्वारा बिहार की स्थिति का सर्वे किया गया है। सैट्रल लोड एनक्वायरी कमेटी वहाँ गई थी और उसने प्रतिवेदन दिया है कि बिहार को 1400 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, जब कि उसे मुश्किल से 200 से 300 मेगावाट बिजली मिलती है। वहाँ की इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 835 मेगावाट है। जो बिजली हमें मिलती है, उससे हमारी क्या प्रगति हो सकती है? बिहार की आर्थिक स्थिति बंद से बंदतर होती जा रही है। कृषि, उद्योग, कोयला खानें, स्टील उद्योग सब बिजली न मिलने के कारण बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

मैं ने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में जो पूरक प्रश्न किया था, उसके दो पहलू हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहती हूँ। दामोदर वैली कापॉरेशन की बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता 1361.5 मेगावाट की है। जो हमारा वर्तमान ऐंग्रीमेंट है या पहले भी जो ऐंग्रीमेंट हुआ है। उस के मुताबिक डी० वी सी० के आश्वासनों के आधार पर बिहार को 433 मेगावाट बिजली मिलनी चाहिए, किन्तु बिहार को अधिक से अधिक 270 मेगावाट बिजली मिलती है और जब बिजली में कटौती होती है तो बिहार अन्धेरे में डूब जाता है, वहाँ के कृषकों का दम घुट जाता है और हमारी खेतीबाड़ी सब ठप्प पड़ जाती है।

[श्रीमति कृष्णा साही]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो प्रश्न करना चाहती हूँ। क्या वह कृपा कर के यह बताएंगे कि बिहार को 433 मेगावाट बिजली निकट भविष्य में डी वी सी से दी जाएगी या नहीं और दी जायगी तो कब तक दी जायगी? दूसरी बात यह है कि डी वी सी की स्थापना बिहार के लोगों की आर्थिक प्रगति के लिए हुई थी, उसी उद्देश्य से इस की स्थापना की गई थी। लेकिन अगर बिहार को बिजली नहीं दी जायगी जैसा कि अभी तक डी वी सी का इतिहास रहा है तो उस से बिहार का पिछड़ापन और भी बढ़ता जायगा, गरीबी में हम और भी नीचे पहुँच जाएंगे। हमारे विकास के रास्ते बन्द हो जाएंगे। सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है वह बाढ़ और सिंचाई का है। डी वी सी का जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था उस में यह बात तय पाई थी कि बिहार को बाढ़ से प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगा? उसी के लिए ये सारे एग्रीमेंट उस समय किये गए थे लेकिन आप भी जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी बाढ़ आती है उससे जो क्षति होती है उस की 40 प्रतिशत क्षति बिहार में होती है। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मंत्री महोदय बताने की चेष्टा करेंगे कि क्या डी वी सी के ऐक्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन ऐसा हो सकता है कि जिस से बिहार जो अब तक जितनी बिजली उस को मिलनी चाहिए उससे वंचित रहा है, उस की पूर्ति हो सकेगी और वहाँ के किसानों तथा गरीब लोगों को रोजी रोटी मिल सकेगी? क्या उस ऐक्ट में ऐसा कुछ परिवर्तन होगा जिस से वहाँ के लोगों को राहत मिल सके?

बिहार के छः जिले डी वी सी के अन्तर्गत आते हैं—पलामू, हजारीबाग, धनबाद, गिरिडीह, राँची और संथाल परगना। चन्द्रपुरा जो सब से बड़ी इन की बिजली की परियोजना है वह बिहार में ही है। वहाँ के लोगों की जमीन इस के लिए अर्जित

की गई, वे लोग बेरोजगार हुए। इसी आशा और उद्देश्य से वहाँ के लोगों ने वह जमीन दी थी कि भविष्य में उन की बेरोजगारी इस से दूर होगी। बिहार के 75 प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं, कृषि पर आधारित उन का जीवन है। डी वी सी का प्रोजेक्ट बिहार में है, उसकी जमीन पर है लेकिन उस के बाद भी जो हमें डी वी सी से लाभ पहुँचना चाहिए था वह नहीं पहुँच पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगी कि इन बिन्दुओं पर वह बिलकुल गंभीरता से देखें। बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए तथा ग्रीजनल डम्बलेंसेज को दूर करने की बात की जाती है उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि डी वी सी में सब तरफ से सुधार हो और बिजली की आपूर्ति बिहार में हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir at the very outset, I would like to say that the hon. Member is very much under some confusion. The D.V.C. has a primary responsibility for D.V.C. area. The D.V.C. must fulfil those obligations first. It is not a question of Bengal; it is not a question of Bihar; it is not a question of other States.

In dealing with that, I would like to say that the DVC's first primary objective is railways, then comes steel and then comes coal mines. In that, there are certain fixed demands both in Bengal and also in Bihar. The railway traction demand is 125 MW. Somebody asked me, how much is for Bihar and how much is for West Bengal? Very frankly and very candidly, I can tell you that I will not be able to answer that. It is impossible to answer. (Interruptions).

The next point is regarding steel, for example, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur and TISCO etc. etc. Bokaro and TISCO are in Bihar. Of

the remaining, one is in Uttar Pradesh. The other is in West Bengal. If you ask as to how much we are giving to Bihar, I can tell you only so far as steel is concerned. But, so far as coal is concerned, it is again a mixed thing.

Actually, in practice, what is done is this: whatever coal is required, we give to the Bihar State Electricity Board. Bihar State Electricity Board with its feeder, they supply for the coal mines. Similarly, West Bengal State Electricity Board with their feeder, they supply to the coal mines. DVC is a bulk supplier. DVC does not supply to any agriculturist. DVC does not supply to any specific town and all that. They make bulk supply to Calcutta. So far as Calcutta is concerned, there is a graded obligation of DVC. If generation is 800 MW, DVC must give Calcutta 95 MW. There is a stipulation. There is an understanding. But, there is something like that so far as Bihar is concerned. Now, the lady member is asking for more and more power for Bihar. I have two things to suggest to her. Why they don't try to improve the generation in Bihar is one thing. Bihar today generates only 350 MW. DVC's position was bad. On this floor of the House we have told it more than once. In 1979, DVC's position was average (*Interruptions*) 406 million units. In 1978 DVC's average per month was 357.25 million KW. You can see the difference. But, fortunately for the last couple of months, I must tell the House that DVC has picked up. Today I am told that DVC generation is 827 MWs. This is the first time in 1981 that we have achieved this record generation. But I have my doubts. I do not know whether it is stable one and whether it is going to last for months. Only coming months can prove, only future can prove. I hope it will last. I have been told by my experts that at least 800 MW will last. If it lasts, well, there will be no difficulty to fulfil all the obligations.

We will be able to fulfil the obligations and after fulfilling those commitments, if we have more power, what prevents us from giving power to Bihar? There is nothing that prevents the DVC from giving more power to Bihar. As a matter of fact, I have been told, in the last few days, Bihar is getting on an average 50 MW of power from the DVC for which they have to pay. If the DVC's power generation becomes 1,000 MWs, then certainly Bihar will get more. What prevents Bihar from getting more power? But we have a discipline, we have a system. Simply because Chandrapur is in Bihar, that does not mean that all the power should flow to Bihar. We are thinking of super thermal power at Kahalgau; we are thinking of making it 2,000 MWs. Does it mean that all power will go to Bihar only and not to other States? It cannot mean that. So, there is a formula. We are guided by this formula. Similarly, DVC was made with a certain formula....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. The only point to be answered is whether power is being distributed between Bihar and West Bengal—and if you can, to other States also, according to the terms of the Agreement.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: That question will not arise; that question cannot arise. It is not like that. Kindly try to understand this. The DVC's first obligation is to meet the demand of the DVC area. This first thing must come first. The first thing is that the demand of the DVC area has to be met; that obligation has to be met. Now, what are these obligations? Number one is railway traction, number two is steel, number three is coalmines. There are some mixed loads both in West Bengal and in Bihar. There is nothing to be laughed at. You have to understand the obligations of the DVC. This is the age-long practice. What the present Government has done till today is that we have been trying to improve the generation of power from DVC. The generation

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has been improved. For example, I was very happy to hear that, in Calcutta, there was no load-shedding yesterday. In the last few days, even the Chief Minister of West Bengal has agreed, the DVC has given them relief. Certainly, the DVC will give them relief.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Bihar?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am coming to that. With regard to Bihar also, we have certain obligations, and I say with all sense of responsibility that we are fulfilling all those responsibilities: we are not budging an inch from that; over and above that—I say this with all sense of responsibility—if Bihar wants more power from the DVC—as West Bengal is at liberty to ask DVC for power for which they have to pay, similarly if Bihar asks for more power from the DVC/after meeting the demand obligation of the DVC area, obviously Bihar will be given. But there cannot be any claim that you cannot give for railway traction, but you have to feed Bihar. This cannot be done, They cannot say....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the people of Bihar are reasonable.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: They cannot say: 'You cannot give to Rourkela, you cannot give to Bhilai, you cannot give to Bokaro'. These are the obligations we have to meet. And the difficulty is that the DVC's generation was not good. You know, I have said it on the floor of the House more than once. Fortunately for a week—seven days—or so, the generation has become very much satisfactory. The House would be pleased to hear that to-day the generation is 820 M.W.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said that.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This is the position.

If it becomes better, I can assure you, the lady Member, that she will get all the power she requires from the DVC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are assuring all concerned through the lady Member. Now, Shri Bosu. Not present Shri Chatterjee. Only one question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I have to cover Mr. Bosu also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not permissible.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am sure the hon. Minister will not object. He is so cooperative. The only thing is that he cannot function.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been the tradition.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There will be some break-ups in the question. I am not here to ask anything or put anything to him....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything inconvenient.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:In a spirit of confrontation. We feel that for the good of the country and for the proper discharge of the very important obligations of the DVC there should be cooperation between all sections. What is troubling us and the people are about the way we find that the DVC functions as one of the major electricity generating undertakings in this country. It has also other objects. Now, it has become a most important power generating public sector centrally-controlled undertakings in this country. Now, it has certain obligations. One obligation is very important. So far as what is known in the Statute is concerned, there is a DVC Act and there is an area called DVC area. So, far as DVC area is concerned, without the express permission of the Central Government and the DVC nobody can

generate an ounce of power. Nobody can generate it without the specific sanction of the D.V.C. and the Central Government. So far as that area is concerned, it is the primary responsibility of the D.V.C. For the whole Raniganj area which has a huge coal field and other ancillary industries, power has to be supplied by the D.V.C. Durgapur Project is there. It is functioning with the permission of the D.V.C. and the Central Government. Over and above that, so far as Calcutta is concerned, you will appreciate that whatever problems may be there, the importance of supply of power to Calcutta cannot be over emphasised. The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation wanted to expand its capacity. The hon. Minister will bear me out that we want a proper dialogue. We want certain things to be clarified. So far as Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation is concerned, they wanted to expand its capacity. Dr. B. C. Roy felt that the D.V.C. was being set up with the government money. It will be in the Central sector and it would be in the eastern region. We have surplus power to supply. Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation also being a multi-national corporation should not be allowed to expand further. That was the reason which was being put forward. So, the C.E.S.C. was not allowed to expand. It could not be denied that the demand of Calcutta is increasing day by day. Every month the demand is increasing. An agreement was entered into between the D.V.C. and the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation that 95 M. W. of electricity will be supplied.

Sir, I would like to have a clarification from the hon'ble Minister because many a time he has said on the Floor of the House and in the Consultative Committee also. It may be that he has been wrongly briefed. Obviously, he is such a busy person and not a person like me with so much of time that I can go through a thirty page agreement line by line. He has to rely on expert advice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some people say that you are a much busier man.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister always refers to a clause in the agreement which says that DVC is not obliged to supply.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have not exactly said that. I have said graded supply (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the latest agreement entered into by DVC dated 6th June 1978 has Clause No. 20 which provides:

"that if because of certain reasons there is lesser supply the question of computation of the demand charge and energy charge has been provided."

Nowhere the DVC has been given the authority under this agreement to select the quantity they will choose to supply. I want to get the clearest enunciation from the hon. Minister as to which part of the agreement between the DVC and the CESC gives DVC the sole discretion to fix quantity of supply to be made under the agreement? I would be very much obliged if the hon. Minister gives it.

There is a clause which says:

"Strikes, riots, insurrection, fire, explosion, acts of God or any other acts which in the opinion of the Corporation are reasonably beyond the control of the company."

There is another clause which provides:

"Shall be available continuously except in cases of lock out, strike, breakdown of plant and machinery, acts of God, etc. etc."

These are well known force majeure clauses. Now, Sir, which clause gives that authority to the

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DVC to decide on its own that although this obligation is to supply 95 MW yet they will only give us 20, 30 or 40 MW.

Sir, the hon. Minister said that there is graded priority. Who fixes the graded priority? They say it is the DVC which fixes the graded priority areas. Now, which are the participating States in the DVC. They are the Central Government, Government of West Bengal and Government of Bihar. These governments are not consulted at all. Their views are not taken into consideration. That is why Mrs. Sahi is also shouting for Bihar and I am here asking a clarification about Calcutta and West Bengal. Let us forget about the composition of the government. At no point of time the views of these participating governments are taken into consideration.

There is no consultation between them. What is the DVC's schedule of supply? The DVC itself fixes it when there is lesser generation. But what will be the cut? At what point of time the DVC could decide on its own? In this situation, what can the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation do? It has fixed up its own programme of generation. It has to conduct its operations according to the agreement under which 95 M.W. is to be supplied to them by the DVC. But this quantity is not supplied to them. But the hon. Minister will say, as Central Government, we have decided and we have issued the directive. But what is the solemn agreement which you have entered into? The solemn agreement which you have entered into, is to supply 95 M.W. every day. But the hon. Minister says, I have to give power to Railway Traction first; then I have to give it for coal; that comes second; then I have to give for steel; that comes third; and fourth, I give to Calcutta. Is it being denied? No, it is not being denied. From 2 days to

7 days he has kept the margin. I know it. Fortunately there is no power cut. If suddenly one gets only 25 M.W. instead of 95 M.W. how can one make up the required quantity of 75 M.W.? Can it be done by magic, Sir? No, it cannot be done. Now, if the DVC is unable to supply according to the quantity as per the contract entered into, what will be the quantum that will be supplied if there is lesser generation of power; who will decide; what is the procedure for such determination? May I know this? Recently there are certain difficulties which have cropped up. The Minister first of all, said this in answer to a question out of which this discussion has been raised by Mrs. Krishna Sahi. He said that the DVC's generation is now 600 M.W. out of which only 36 M.W. is to be given to CESC. Now, that is not the contract which has been entered into. There are grave doubts whether you can at all generate 827 MW out of your installed generation capacity of 1300 or 1350 MW. There are grave doubts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please explain the implications of your question adequately.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know, Sir, the constraint of time. But the importance is this: Your State is also vitally affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am interested in the entire country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, until Farrakka comes up with Headquarters at Malda, we will have to go along with whatever is available. Therefore, Sir, I am asking for two things. One is, what is the criterion on which you fix your graded priorities? Second, who fixes it. May I know whether there are any consultations held with the participating State Governments? Next, Sir, there is question of difference in the figure relating to generation. It is a variable figure. From day to day there is difference in generation.

There is no fixed generation on any date. Have you got any DVC Supply schedule in the DVC area? Have you got any DVC supply schedule apart from the graded priority Thirdly, I am specifically asking you about this. May I know whether the DVC would not fix up its graded priority on the basis of Government's directive, taking into consideration its own commitment to CESC to supply 95 MW, subject only to force majeure clause, which does not apply here. You cannot say that that applies here. You cannot leave it to acts of God, not to supply it. That just cannot happen.

Next, Sir, the hon. Minister said this very clearly. I have listened very attentively to what the hon. Minister said. He said that he hoped that the performance will last; but he had his own doubts. That is what he said.

I believe, he himself has said that he is not very happy...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Experts have convinced him that it will last.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Hopefully, it will last.

If you go by the newspaper reports he has expressed his unhappiness about what is prevailing in the DVC administration.

With regard to the appointments in the DVC, Section 6 of the Act says that appointments to certain posts can be made only by the Central Government, but the Chairman is merrily going on making appointments without even consulting the DVC Board, which consists of the Chairman, appointed by the Centre, and Directors nominated by the Bihar State and the West Bengal States Governments. Nobody is consulted in this matter. I have got the form of orders which says: "Chairman, DVC desires that there should be a Chief Personnel Manager, who would be the General Manager also" and so

on and so forth. I believe, the hon. Minister is fully aware of this. Appointments are being made in DVC in this fashion.

Then, there are serious charges of how a requisitioned building for the use of the Chairman was renovated at nearly Rs. ninety thousand. Plastic emulsion etc. were used. The Chairman must have a pleasing wall to look at at his residence.

Then, the recognised DVC staff association was withdrawn. The hon. Minister would kindly tell the House whether that question was placed before the Board, and whether the Board was consulted before the 32 years old recognition was withdrawn from the biggest trade union which has been operating there for the last 32 years.

I would also like to know whether the Government of India which is in administrative control of the DVC would allow the Chairman to run amuck. He has said, and I am told by very responsible persons, "I am the Central Government, I am the DVC, I do not care for the Board. What I desire, I will do." Therefore, the orders of appointment are issued starting "Chairman desires." This is the fashion in which they are working.

Apart from what I have asked, I would like to know what you are going to do to bring about a real change in the DVC by putting your own Chairman in control. You have also said that openly.

So far as availability factor and the plant load factor of West Bengal State Electricity Board are concerned, the Central Electricity Authority reports have very clearly established that in the sphere of performance of the West Bengal State Electricity Board—it is not the West Bengal Government report, it is the Central Government's most expert agency, namely the Central Electricity Authority—the plant load factor, and the availability factor of West Bengal under the West Bengal

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State Electricity Board is the highest in India.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have also started not reading the papers. You have not yet become a Cabinet Minister; that privilege of not reading the papers is of the Cabinet Ministers only.

Now, realising the increase in the demand, will the hon. Minister see that this schedule is properly decided upon, and the graded priority is properly decided upon and what is happening on the basis of the peculiar functioning of the Chairman is also controlled so that a proper atmosphere is created and there is cooperation between DVC, Bihar and West Bengal Governments so that both the States benefit and the DVC supply area is benefited.

If anybody wants to set up an industry at Raniganj, he cannot do so unless DVC gives power. DVC says that they have no power, they cannot give to Calcutta, how they can give to Raniganj. Therefore, there is no increase in industries there, no setting up of new industries is there. They say that as there is no industry, why should they increase the power generation there. I am requesting the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*) If I am wrongly informed, I would not mind to be corrected, because I am not infallible. I want the Minister to treat this matter from a non-partisan point of view, as he should do. I would request him to see that these problems are solved.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Shrimati Krishna Sahi and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have elaborately mentioned their viewpoints. I do not want to take much time.

The DVC area, viz. West Bengal and Bihar, is a very important area of our country. The Minister and other Mem-

bers have also pointed out that coal and steel industries are located here. The Minister has said that his first preference is to give it to the Railways. He has mentioned that 105 MW should be given to the Railways. What is the amount of electricity supplied to the coal industry, to steel industry, and to the States of West Bengal and Bihar?

From the speeches of Mr. Chatterjee and Mrs. Krishna Sahi, it is proved that the DVC is not running in a proper way. Recently, its Chairman Mr. Luther is acting very arbitrarily and in an autocratic manner. So the DVC administration has become paralyzed.

Mr. Chatterjee has asked whether the recognized union was de-recognized by the Chairman of the DVC arbitrarily; and whether the recognition will be restored. You know that the DVC Sharmik Union people recently met the hon. Minister of Energy Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri in Delhi (*Interruptions*), and asked the latter to institute a responsible and high-power enquiry to go into the details of DVC administration, and to restore discipline and proper functioning. Will the Minister institute that high-power enquiry? It may be an all-India parliamentary committee to go into the affairs of the DVC, so that DVC can supply power to the extent committed to the Railways, coal and steel industries, Calcutta and the States of West Bengal and Bihar? I want to have a categorical answer whether he would appoint an enquiry committee.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member wanted to know how much power we supply to steel plants. We are supplying them 180 MW against their actual demand of 250 MW. Most of them have their own generation units. What we are giving to them is enough for them. They have their captive plants. At present, we are giving to the coal industry 200 MW; and this includes 50 MW mixed load. Then we are giving 120

MW to the railways. As far as Calcutta is concerned, we used to give them 40 MW before the improvement took place. I am afraid, I do not agree with the hon. member that we have reduced the supply to Calcutta arbitrarily. There is a Clause regarding break down of machinery and plants. Why is there no improvement today; because Chanderpura is sick. There are 6 units and only two or three units have been working. This is due to the fact that we have been able to bring back those units into generation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is DVC generating more than 95 MW or not? Under the agreement with DVC and CESC, whether there is any provision that supply should be given to others first and then to CESC. Kindly answer it. I know he cannot answer it.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The hon. member is a reputed lawyer. If he is not satisfied with my reply, I can get legal opinion on this and will send a copy of that to him. Only this much I can do. There was a break down of plants and machinery in Chanderpura, Bokaro and Durgapur. All these have been repaired one by one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of them have been repaired simultaneously.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Different machines broke down at different times.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: They have been repaired one by one during this period. Except one at Durgapur and one at Chanderpura, all the plants have been restored. So, the generation has been good. Why I said that there is a big 'If' because spare parts had to be brought from abroad and have been put there now, now they have just started working. That is why I had expressed my doubt, nothing else. I think we have got spare parts worth Rs. 2

crores.. All this has taken a little bit of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was enquiring whether you had to import them from other countries.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Yes. Even a team had come.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It depends upon the machinery.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The team has suggested us remedial measures. Again I am inviting the same team to come and tell us whether we have followed the proper lines or not. Then there is a question with regard to derecognising the recognised union. We cannot derecognise the union, well, Mr. Chairman, I am very emphatic in this that we do not follow anti-labour policy. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Have they consulted the Board?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: He was assaulted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I see. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: And I have spoken to the West Bengal Chief Minister for hours together. (Interruptions) You may reject this. I do not mind. But you see I had spoken to the Chief Minister twice. And the Chief Minister himself has told me categorically that he did not know who had assaulted him, but the basic fact remains that he has been assaulted. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did he get the whole thing inquired into?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Yes. The matter is *sub judice* (Interruptions) I do not want to say anything further. But it is not correct to say that we have not talked to the West Bengal Government. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Did he say that he talked to the Board Chairman, the DVC Chairman, with his Bihar representative and the West Bengal representative, who are all I.A.S. officers? There is no politician on the Board. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It was not taken up by the Board. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this explanation was given that several times intimation has been sent by the West Bengal Government to the Bihar Government but they could not have a common date. (*Interruptions*) Naturally, we would be putting pressure on Mr. Luther to see that discipline prevails in a power house. Otherwise power house would be a mad house. There must be discipline in the power house. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Very good.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Naturally, I am quite concerned and I am happy because the power generation has become better. I am very happy with this. But at the same time, I can assure the hon. Members that I will leave no stone unturned to see that a congenial atmosphere prevails in D.V.C. I will personally see to it. But you have got to give me some time. I have talked even the other day when I was having the Power Ministers' Conference, when the Chief Minister himself was present, the Chief Minister and we decided now to cow down but to find a solution. (*Interruptions*). so far as Bihar is (*Interruptions*) concerned, we have no disagreement. But for some reason or other we have some disagreement with the West Bengal Government and I am determined (*Interruptions*) to do away with this disagree-

ment. We want cooperation. Not that we do not need cooperation. But Mr. Chairman, at the same time, how can we keep quiet if in the name of trade unionism, somebody is assaulted, if there is no discipline, if no admonition goes from that trade union? Well naturally, do ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister cannot pass a Judgment. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he says that the Chairman was assaulted... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Because you raised this issue. I do not want to raise this issue. (*Interruptions*) The point is, I have seen a report submitted by the Energy Secretary, and I have deliberately avoided this. It is just today that a very respectable member—I do not want to mention the name—of this House saw me in this connection. I did tell him that I am very much anxious to settle the matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I did not know that you were having discussions in your chamber.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this mood will continue to discuss with reasonable people and to arrive at a settlement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.57 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 26, 1981/ Phalgun 7, 1902 (Saka))